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INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, clearing.  
Temp. 14-20 (57-75). Friday, variable. LONDON: Thursday,  
clear, becoming cloudy. Temp. 15-18 (59-64). Friday, variable.  
CHANNEL: Moderate. ROMES: Thursday, fair. Temp. 14-28 (57-  
82). NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temp. 30-32 (86-90).

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	She. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Laos	32.25
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20.15
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 Dr.
France	2.80 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	3.00 F.	Nigeria	70 K.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Norway	3 Nkr.
Great Britain	20 P.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	18 Ds.	Spain	49 Pes.
Iran	60 Rls.	Sweden	275 Skr.
Israel	129 Ds.	Switzerland	1.705 Fr.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	67.15
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.35
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,691 \*\* PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1978 Established 1887

**June U.S. Trade Deficit Is the Lowest in a Year**  
WASHINGTON, July 26 (IHT) — The United States today reported its lowest trade deficit in a year with a June shortfall of \$1.6 billion.  
The size of the deficit was smaller than many analysts had been predicting and the dollar shot up on European foreign-exchange markets. However, it continued to set new lows against the yen. Traders noted that despite the overall improvement in the U.S. trade figures, the June deficit with Japan was unchanged from May.  
For the first six months of the year, the U.S. deficit stands at \$16.37 billion, up from \$11.49 billion in the same period last year.  
Details, Page 9.

**Not Expulsion, Begin Says**  
**Egypt Asks Withdrawal Of Israel Military Mission**

From Wire Dispatches  
JERUSALEM, July 26 — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said tonight that Egypt has asked Israel to recall by tomorrow the military mission that has been in Egypt for seven months.  
Mr. Begin, in a television interview, said he "would not call it an expulsion."  
"The Egyptians have hosted our delegation there for many months," he said. "We are grateful to them. If they do not want to keep them there any longer, that is their affair. If they ever ask to maintain a military mission here, we shall do so gladly."  
Israel will send a plane to Egypt tomorrow to pick up the delegation.  
Israeli television said the request to recall the Israeli mission, which stayed behind in Egypt following the breakdown of direct Israeli-Egyptian peace talks in January, had been anticipated by Israel for some time, but was nonetheless a "grave move."  
The Egyptian move followed the Israeli government's rejection of Cairo's request for the return of Mount Sinai and the northern Sinai town of El Arish as a goodwill gesture.  
Unscheduled Meeting  
Mr. Begin's announcement was made after an unscheduled meeting with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. Diplomatic sources said Mr. Lewis broke the news of the Egyptian request.  
The nine-man military mission had formed the direct channel of communications between Jerusalem and Cairo in the last seven months.  
The request to remove the delegation came only hours after Egypt said it was willing to resume direct contacts with Israel, but that inviting Mr. Begin to Cairo would be a "waste of time" unless he showed more flexibility.  
In Alexandria, Egypt's foreign minister, Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, said Egypt was ready to honor Mr. Begin's request for a meeting with President Anwar Sadat but that Israel must show more flexibility first.  
Mr. Kamel spoke to reporters after a four-hour meeting of the Egyptian National Security Council, convened by Mr. Sadat to discuss Mr. Begin's offer to come to Cairo for peace talks.  
Earlier in the day the Israeli parliament met in Jerusalem to debate — and defeat by a vote of 70-35 — a Labor Party attempt to oust Mr. Begin from office.  
The non-confidence resolution was introduced by Abba Eban, former foreign minister.  
"The government is not taking advantage of peace opportunities," Mr. Eban said at the beginning of the debate. "It is not clear and balanced in its policies and it is not acting with respect toward the Knesset."  
At one point the exchange of jeers and catcalls became so heated that the speaker ordered a five-minute break.  
"We advise the government not to cloud over those issues that need clarification," Mr. Eban said.  
Mr. Eban criticized the rejection (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

**Syria Force Eases Firing In Beirut**

BEIRUT, July 26 (AP) — Syrian forces eased their nightlong bombardment of Christian militia strongholds in southeast Beirut at daybreak today, Christian spokesmen said. 30 Christians were killed and more than 50 wounded.  
After about 12 hours of fighting tapered off, the neighborhood of Al Haddas remained shelled and people were huddled in basement shelters. Syrian tanks blocked all approaches to the area, preventing residents from fleeing.  
The Christian Voice of Lebanon radio said that about 1,000 rockets caused "colossal property damage" and left the neighborhood's estimated 17,000 residents without water and electricity.  
The broadcast said the power plants and drinking water plants were destroyed, as was the suburb's main bakery two days ago.  
Rightists Accused  
The Syrians, the bulk of an Arab force that is watching over Lebanon's 20-month armistice in the civil war, said rightists provoked the latest round of shelling with sniper fire, despite a cease-fire agreement reached early yesterday.  
At least 14 apartment buildings caught fire in the latest barrage. Stray shells also set a pine forest ablaze near U.S. Ambassador Richard Parker's residence in the hilltop suburb of Yarz, near the presidential palaces in adjoining Baabda, five miles east of Beirut.  
The broadcast said the patriarch of the Christian Maronites, the largest sect representing most residents of Al Haddas, appealed to Lebanese President Elias Sarkis to intervene and stop the shelling.  
Al Haddas is a stronghold of former President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party, whose Tiger militia fought with Phalangists in the 19-month civil war against an alliance of Moslems and Palestinian guerrillas.

**Test-Tube Baby Girl Born In Medical Breakthrough**



The Daily Mail, which bought exclusive rights to the story of the world's first test-tube baby, announces the birth.

**Caesarean Section in U.K. Brings Mixed Reaction**

OLDHAM, England, July 26 (UPI) — The world's first test-tube baby — a normal 5-pound, 12-ounce girl — was born in excellent condition to Lesley Brown, marking a new era in the science of human reproduction.  
The infant — expected to be named Patricia after Dr. Patrick Steptoe, the 63-year-old gynecologist responsible for the controversial experiment — was born by Caesarean section nine days early because of a threat of blood poisoning. She arrived at 11:47 last night at Oldham General Hospital.  
The blood ailment, toxemia, is not an uncommon complication in pregnancy. It affected the mother rather than the child, but the speedy birth was advised to prevent the infection from spreading. Mrs. Brown, who will be 31 on Monday, was reported in excellent health after birth.  
"I realize that this is a scientific miracle," she said two weeks ago in a copyrighted interview with the Daily Mail of London. "But in a way science has made us turn to God. We are not religious people. But when we discovered that all was working well and I was pregnant we just had to pray to God to give our thanks."  
Officials said that her husband, John, 38, a railroad truck driver, paced outside the delivery room during the birth.  
The experiment has been hailed as an important learning tool in coping with genetic abnormalities, and condemned as an ominous step to control and manipulate human life.  
But Dr. Steptoe has insisted that he only wanted to help Mrs. Brown have a child. She had been trying for nine years but was prevented from conceiving normally because of blocked fallopian tubes.  
Dr. Steptoe surgically removed an egg from Mrs. Brown's ovary and fertilized it in a glass apparatus with semen from her husband.  
Dr. Steptoe then implanted the fetus in Mrs. Brown's womb last November, at a time when it was most likely to find the best conditions for growth.  
A consultant at the hospital was quoted as saying that Dr. Steptoe "works harder in the hospital than anyone else."  
"It is like watching a world-class footballer playing lesser beings," he said. "I don't know how he does it."  
The one-paragraph hospital statement said: "Mrs. Brown has been safely delivered by Caesarean section of a female child. The child's condition at birth was excellent. All examinations showed it to be quite normal. The weight at birth was 2,600 grams or 5 pounds, 12 ounces. The mother's condition after delivery was excellent."  
The Daily Mail, which paid a reported \$600,000 for exclusive British rights to the Browns' story, said that Dr. Steptoe decided to perform a Caesarean as soon as he established that the baby was supporting her own life. The baby had been due Aug. 2.  
The advance in human reproductive techniques shown in Dr. Steptoe's work was generally hailed in Britain. It was welcomed, albeit cautiously, by the medical profession as a major development.  
Sir John Stallworthy, President of the British Medical Association Board of Science and professor emeritus of gynecology at Oxford University, said that the technique probably would not be widely available for many years.  
Robert Winston of London's Hammersmith Hospital, a center for infertility problems arising from blocked fallopian tubes, said: "If they are getting a 20-percent success rate within a year or so, that will be quite exciting."  
But before the birth, there were complaints about the religious and moral aspects of the procedure.  
Leo Abse, a Labor Party member of Parliament and crusader for minority rights, wished the yet unborn baby well, but said that its birth (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**Greece, Cyprus Express Dismay**  
**End to Turkish Arms Embargo Assailed**

From Wire Dispatches  
ATHENS, July 26 — The governments of Greece and Cyprus today denounced a U.S. Senate decision yesterday to lift the arms embargo on Turkey.  
The official Greek government announcement expressed "sorrow" at the decision and fears of the "serious consequences on the fate of the Cyprus issue and the other problems which are linked to security and peace in our area."  
The Cyprus government spoke of Cyprus' "bitterness and discontent."  
The compromise measure, approved by the Senate late yesterday, lifts the 3 1/2-year-old arms embargo against U.S. arms sales to Turkey as long as progress is made toward a solution of the Cyprus dispute. It also increases the level of military aid to Greece. But the action still faces a tough fight in the House of Representatives.  
In Washington, the White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said, "The president is gratified. This is a constructive and statesmanlike action that will strengthen the security of the United States and the solidarity of the NATO alliance." Mr. Powell spoke shortly after the 57-42 Senate vote.  
In Greece, opposition leader Andreas Papandreu described the lifting of the embargo as "an indecent stigma, not only for the United States, but also for Western Europe and especially for West Germany because of its decisive pressure toward that effect." Mr. Papandreu is leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement.  
A Cyprus government spokesman stressed that Turkish troops continued to occupy part of Cyprus and expressed fears that the Senate vote would increase what he said was the "Turkish intransigence" that he blamed for the lack of progress toward solving the Cyprus problem.  
He asserted that the lifting of the ban was contrary to U.S. law "especially since the invasion and occupation of Cyprus territory by Turkish troops equipped with American weapons continue."  
The spokesman added, "The Cyprus people are possessed by feelings of bitterness and discontent over this decision, and we want to hope that the U.S. House of Representatives will not adopt it." Following a short-lived Greek (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

**Ethiopia Claims Successes in Eritrea**

NAIROBI, July 26 (UPI) — Ethiopia said today that its troops have recaptured the major port of Massawa and swept rebels from other major strongholds in battles that have finally turned the 17-year Eritrean war in its favor.  
In Rome and Beirut, spokesmen for the Eritrean guerrillas admitted to having suffered "minor losses" but denied they had lost Massawa.  
Military communiques broadcast by Addis Ababa radio said that government forces recaptured Massawa after months of fighting, partially lifted a siege of the provincial capital of Asmara and destroyed the rebel gnp on southern Eritrea by capturing several important towns there.  
"The Second Liberation Army is now winning successive victories and is advancing further into enemy-held territory," the radio said.  
At least 5,000 refugees poured into the Sudan, where there are already at least 250,000 displaced persons, as fighting flared across Ethiopia's northernmost province.  
The Ethiopians, bolstered by the presence of 17,000 Cuban troops and \$1 billion in new Soviet arms shipments, launched an all-out offensive to try to crush the estimated 40,000 secessionist rebels.  
The reported Ethiopian victories represented a dramatic military turnaround in the struggle for Eritrea. As late as January, guerrillas of the Eritrean Liberation Front and the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front controlled 95 percent of the province.  
A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said that the rebels had lost ground to Ethiopian forces. The spokesman said the separatists had lost some towns from 27 to 54 miles south and west of Asmara in heavy fighting.  
Recent insurgent communiques admitted heavy fighting was in progress against 60,000 government troops but said that the army had been thrown back with heavy losses.  
The government communiques said that major fighting had been going on since the start of July and that Ethiopian troops had won major victories on five fronts. Until now, government forces have been largely bottled up in a small number of towns and military strongholds.  
On June 29, the Eritreans offered unconditional peace talks to end the war, but said that they remained ready to fight Ethiopia if it did not accept the offer. Arab diplomats had said that the offer was mediated by the Soviet Union, Cuba, Southern Yemen and Palestinian leaders.

**Senate Keeps Ban on Rhodesian Trade**

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The Senate today approved a compromise backed by President Carter to retain the trade embargo on Rhodesia until a majority-rule government is installed there.  
The 59-36 vote was on a proposal by three liberal senators to sidetrack an effort to have the sanctions lifted immediately. The amendment was added to a \$2.9 billion foreign-security assistance bill that leaders hoped to finish later today.  
The amendment was proposed by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J. It blocked a move by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., who charged that the State Department had resorted to extreme tactics in opposing the amendment, including warning tobacco growers in his home state that passage of the amendment would hurt their interests.  
Yesterday, the Senate amended the bill to conditionally lift the arms embargo against Turkey that has been in effect more than three years. President Carter had called for the removal of that ban and had said that it was the most important foreign issue still facing Congress this session.  
Faced with strong support for lifting the Rhodesian embargo at the end of the year, the administration backed the compromise stipulating that it could be ended when elections are held and a new government is established. Elections tentatively are scheduled to start Dec. 4.  
A second condition, which needs certification by Mr. Carter, would require the Rhodesian government to conduct "good faith" negotiations with other parties under a British-sponsored proposal, backed by Mr. Carter, that includes the guerrilla Patriotic Front groups.  
If the guerrillas refused to participate in discussions — or if no agreement is reached — the embargo still would be lifted.  
The transitional government in Rhodesia is headed by white Prime Minister Ian Smith and three moderate black leaders. Their agreement has been denounced by guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, who are continuing the rebel war against the government.

**2 Pioneers in Obstetrics Directed New Technique**

By Walter Sullivan  
LONDON, July 26 (NYT) — The two men whose skill and ingenuity have achieved the first known birth of a baby conceived outside the body of a woman, are each acknowledged pioneers in their highly specialized fields.  
Patrick Steptoe, 65, has developed the technique whereby maturing egg cells can be removed from a woman's ovary without major surgery, so they can then be fertilized in glassware by sperm from the prospective father.  
Robert Edwards, 52, has learned enough about the extremely complex chemical messaging that controls the successive steps of reproduction to bring about normal development of an embryo even though fertilization was "in vitro" — in a glass vessel — and the resulting embryo was artificially inserted into the prospective mother.  
Mixed Reception  
While many in the medical community were hailing the achievement, the work of the two men in a dozen years of collaboration has not always received so warm a reception. For a decade and a half Dr. Edwards, in particular, has been fighting rearguard actions against grant cancellations and criticism from many quarters.  
According to colleagues, he was for a long time virtually ostracized by many of his peers and for more (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

**Successful Birth Fulfills 9-Year Dream for Parents**

LONDON, July 26 (UPI) — John and Lesley Brown, an average couple from Bristol whose greatest desire was a child, are saying prayers of gratitude for their extraordinary newborn daughter, the product of laboratory fertilization.  
"This has been our life... wanting our baby," Mrs. Brown told the Daily Mail of London. "People have talked as though Mr. Steptoe is God. I've never said that. The way I feel is God created a man to use his hands, use his knowledge. If it wasn't to be, it wouldn't have happened. Mr. Steptoe hasn't created life but he's used his knowledge to begin a life."  
Mrs. Brown was told by several doctors that she could not conceive a child because of blocked fallopian tubes. She knew that she ought to believe the experts but held on to a wishful feeling that maybe they were wrong.  
A doctor suggested that she see Dr. Patrick Steptoe and the couple traveled to Manchester to seek his advice.  
Dr. Steptoe explained his procedure and the Browns agreed.  
Doctors knew the child's sex before the birth, but the Browns did not want to spoil the surprise and asked them to keep it a secret.  
"I have begged them not to tell me," Mrs. Brown had said. "After waiting for years for this wonderful thing to happen, I do not want to be cheated of the final thrill. I don't (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

**'Nothing Ever Happens Here,' Some Complain About Sweden**

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
STOCKHOLM, July 26 (NYT) — A foreigner newly arrived in Sweden sometimes feels as if he has intruded upon a society that considers itself a thing apart from the rest of the world.  
At a luncheon party last week in Dalarna, a Swedish summer colony on the Baltic coast an hour east of here, a visitor was asked by 10 of the 60 guests what on earth had brought him to Sweden. A young woman commented ruefully, "Nothing ever happens here."  
Later over dinner, the traveler was told that life in Sweden was dull and mediocre. Stockholm, said the hostess, was "too far from everything, completely out of the mainstream." The talk turned to Paris, New York and the joys of Italian summers. Copenhagen, someone said, "is a really exciting place."  
The success of the Swedes in building a society without poverty and in maintaining cities without slums, it was suggested, had led to a sense of boredom. A businessman recited the old Swedish maxim, "Poverty is more easily endured if it is equally shared," then added: "Now we have to share our national blandness."  
It seemed anything but drab to the visitor. Dalarna lies on the edge of the Stockholm archipelago, a group of 24,600 granite islands that, with their pine trees and chilly beauty, inevitably remind Americans of the Maine coast. The simple wooden summer houses look out over deep channels and inlets, with small boats tied to buoys and private piers.  
All the Swedes at the party spoke English fluently and many spoke German and French as well. Too far from everything? Copenhagen is an hour away by air. Paris, 2 1/2 hours. And had not a Swede, Bjorn Borg, just won the tennis championship at Wimbledon?  
Perhaps the sense of psychological apartheid grows out of Sweden's freedom from the wars, riots and political crises that have plagued most European countries. A Swedish novelist commented, "No foreigner will ever understand what it means for a whole generation to sit out World War II."  
Perhaps a sense of blandness results from the relentless economic leveling that has gone on for decades. The range of after-tax incomes is one of the narrowest in the world. An economist calculates that the tax laws make it impossible for any Swede to retain, from salary alone, an income more than 3 1/2 times that of any other Swede.  
An executive of a computer firm in Stockholm told of a colleague who had been given a raise of about \$6,250 a year in 1977. After taxes, his increase in pay amounted to \$72 a month — the price of four bottles of good Scotch.  
As a result, while most families living near the sea have a boat, almost all are small boats. A large percentage of families have summer houses, but none of them rival the villas of the Riviera or the stately manor houses of Britain. Virtually no one has servants. Even among the handful of people who might be able to afford it, conspicuous consumption is frowned upon.  
The style is egalitarian. At the Operakällern, the most elegant restaurant in all of Scandinavia, women come to dinner in sweaters and jeans and most men wear open-necked shirts in summer.  
It is a measure of the stress caused by Sweden's recent economic reverses that otherwise ethical Swedes are for the first time openly discussing ways of beating the tax collector. One of those ways has been familiar to Americans for decades: loading nonbusiness expenses onto corporate expense accounts.  
Some of the boats that jam the marinas near Stockholm are bought in this way. After warning an American friend not to mention it, a businessman confided that his company maintained an apartment on the Riviera for its executives.  
Stockholm newspapers reported recently that businessmen with company-issued gasoline credit cards were using them, at combined gas stations and supermarkets, to buy groceries.  
"To do business here," a diplomat confided, "you have to understand the barter system and 'black money.' A house painter paints a mechanic's apartment and the mechanic fixes the painter's car. No money changes hands, so no one pays taxes. The same with 'black money.' To rent an apartment, you slip the landlord something under the table. No papers, no tax."

## Acts by Extreme Right and Left

## Bonn Reports Rise in Violence

BONN, July 26 (AP) — Violence by neo-Nazi and other extreme rightists rose sharply last year in West Germany, and leftist terrorism also increased, a government report said yesterday.

For the first time, the report said, neo-Nazi groups began copying tactics commonly used by leftist terrorists. Ultra-rightist "transgres-

sions" were said to have risen to 317, up from 80 the year before. Leftist terrorists committed 48 major violent acts, compared with 30 the year before, Interior Minister Gerhart Baum said in releasing the report by the Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution. Included in the more recent attacks were nine slayings.

Leftist terrorists have for several years filled their treasuries and armed themselves through attacks on banks and facilities where military equipment is stored. The report said that leftists committed 12 bank robberies last year, collecting "well over" the equivalent of \$500,000. They were blamed for three bank robberies in 1976.

Members of extreme leftist groups last year increased to 75,200 last year from 68,000 in 1976, the report said, while membership in rightist groups dropped to 17,800 last year from 18,200 in 1976.

Between 150 and 200 persons make up the "hard neo-Nazi core," the report said.

Last year officials estimated that 1,200 persons belonged to the left-wing terrorist hard core, about 140 of whom were said to be especially dangerous. About 90 of the 140 are in jail and warrants have been issued for about 20 more.

## No National Threat

The report said that neither rightist nor leftist extremists threaten the democratic order of West Germany, but that the rise "of rightist transgressions and increasing willingness to use armed force give reason for concern."

The conservative opposition accused the left-center coalition government of deliberately playing down the danger of leftist extremists, especially Communists. They charged that the government was "a statement of the Christian Democratic caucus in Parliament said."

Liberal and leftist critics fear that the government will overreact to terrorism and destroy democracy in the process. In the last year the government has passed anti-terror laws, including expanded police search-and-arrest powers.

The report said that there were 83 extreme rightist organizations in West Germany last year, two fewer than in 1976. Membership in the National Democratic Party, the largest ultra-rightist political organization, dropped to 9,000 after a high of 28,000 in 1969, the report said.

## Responsible Citizen

The written opinion said Mr. Fedorenko "has been a responsible citizen and resident for 29 years and the record as to his conduct 35 years ago is inconclusive."

"Neither is the equitable balance tipped against defendant by his answers in 1945 and 1949. He was a victim of Nazi aggression fearful of reparation, many years and many miles from a home he thought to be empty of his wife and children, and was longing for a chance in America," Judge Roetger said.

"Even without the defendant's testimony," the judge wrote, "the government's evidence on the claimed commission of atrocities by Fedorenko fell short of meeting the 'clear, convincing and unequivocal' burden of proof."

## Jet Flight Safely Aborted

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP) — A Pan Am jumbo jet carrying 333 London-bound passengers today lost an engine on takeoff from San Francisco International Airport and had to dump about 100,000 pounds of jet fuel before it turned around and landed safely.

## 2 U.S. Cruise Missiles Fail Submarine Test Launch

SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, Calif., July 26 (UPI) — Two Cruise missiles, the weapon on which the Carter administration is depending to fill in for more expensive weapons that will not be built, were test-fired from a submarine publicly for the first time yesterday, with Defense Secretary Harold Brown looking on.

Both flopped.

"We've just had a second complete failure," a Navy officer's voice announced over a loudspeaker to Mr. Brown and reporters, who were watching from a barren island off the coast of southern California.

The second \$1.7 million weapon had just splashed harmlessly into the ocean when the voice announced: "That completes the events for the day."

Both missiles broke the water's surface, propelled by booster engines, but the Cruise engines failed to ignite.

Designers said that they apparently had not licked the problem of keeping salt water out of the rocket engine as it rises to the surface.

"Sometimes they'll work and sometimes they won't," Mr. Brown philosophized.

The two fizzes did "not change my view at all about the Cruise missile program — particularly the air-launched missile," he said. "It

## New Portuguese Elections Seen in Leadership Crisis

LISBON, July 26 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes held an emergency meeting with the military's Revolutionary Council today to decide Socialist leader Mario Soares' fate as premier.

A government spokesman for the minority Socialist government that said no matter what happened in the council meeting there could be only one outcome — the dissolution of the National Assembly and ordering of new general elections.

"There is no alternative to early elections, but it's up to the president to decide," Information Secretary Joao Gomes said.

He said that the collapse of the Socialists' five-month coalition

with the conservative Center Democrats last night exhausted all avenues for a stable government without taking the issue to the people.

Gen. Eanes faces the immediate task of deciding whether to keep Mr. Soares as premier or to find another to form a government.

The president met with the 19-man Revolutionary Council — Portugal's constitutional watchdog body — to explore the alternatives.

Political observers said that none of the solutions open to Gen. Eanes were encouraging because of voting power being divided in the assembly among four mutually hostile minority parties.

The Socialists hold 102 seats in 263-member assembly; the center Social Democrats, 41; the Communists, 40; the rest are held by splinter groups.

Mr. Gomes said there was no chance of a Socialist coalition with either the Social Democrats or the Communists and that a reconciliation with the Center Democrats would be "extremely difficult."

The Socialists said the formation of a nonpartisan government would face their party's hostility and would not be able to survive past the reopening of the legislature in October.

The crisis was triggered Monday when the Center Democrats pulled their three ministers out of the government after the Socialists refused conservative demands for a Cabinet reshuffle aimed at removing Agriculture Minister Luis Saia.

The conservatives accused Mr. Saia of following pro-Communist farm policies and stalling on the return of land illegally occupied by leftist workers.

Mr. Gomes said that the crisis was provoked by "a conspiracy of the far right" who used the Center Democrats to generate political instability.

## U.K. Navy Bars Strikers on Base Of A-Submarine

LONDON, July 26 (UPI) — The British Navy today locked out striking civilian workers who have blockaded the nuclear submarine base at Faslane in Scotland.

Strike leaders said the Transport and General Workers Union will try to extend the walkout to all defense Ministry establishments throughout Britain. The workers left their jobs in a demand for higher pay.

The navy locked the gates of the base early today and ordered all civilian employees to remain at home, although they were promised full pay. Naval personnel took over the work of loading supplies and 16 Polaris nuclear missiles aboard Revenge in preparation for its return to sea.

The Revenge, one of Britain's four nuclear submarines, has been blockaded in its pen at Coulport, near Faslane base in western Scotland, for several days.



Maria Slepak is embraced by her brother, Zinovy Rashkovsky, outside a Moscow court yesterday after her sentencing.

## Soviet Jewish Activist To Join Exiled Husband

MOSCOW, July 26 (AP) — A Soviet court today gave Jewish activist Maria Slepak a three-year suspended sentence on charges of "malicious hooliganism" and said that she could join her husband in exile in a remote part of the country.

Mr. Slepak and her husband, an electronics engineer, were arrested June 1 after they hung a sign from the balcony of their eighth-floor apartment on Moscow's central Gorky Street demanding exit visas to Israel.

Mr. Slepak was not tried with her husband because she was in a hospital with ulcers.

Her brother, Zinovy Rashkovsky, and her sister, Lili, were admitted to the courtroom, but Western reporters were barred, as they usually are from trials of dissidents and Jews who want to emigrate.

Mr. Rashkovsky said that the indictment did not mention the wording of the Slepaks' placard. He said Mrs. Slepak was charged with hanging the placard, attracting a large crowd, disrupting traffic and refusing to take the placard down.

Faced 5 Years Labor

Mrs. Slepak could have been sentenced to five years in a labor camp.

The Slepaks have been trying since 1970 to emigrate to Israel. They were also associated with dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg in the Helsinki group formed to propagandize the Soviet government's failure to comply with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki accords on European security.

Mr. Shcharansky was sentenced July 14 to 13 years imprisonment for reasonable espionage and Mr. Ginsburg July 13 was given 8 years at hard labor for anti-Soviet activities.

## Egypt Asks Withdrawal Of Israel Military Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

of an Egyptian call for the return of Mount Sinai and El Arish, saying it should have been investigated as a possible step toward an interim accord.

"Even in the parlance of rejection there is a wide spectrum of ways to express yourself," he said.

Responding for the government, Moshe Nissim, minister without portfolio, said that the Israeli offer to grant administrative autonomy to the population of occupied territories was preferable to the opposition's call for territorial compromise.

The stormy Knesset session overshadowed the arrival in Jerusalem of U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton.

## Russian Master Sits Uneasily in Chess Tourney

BAGUIO CITY, Philippines, July 26 (UPI) — World chess champion Anatoli Karpov, unable to make progress on the board, has asked for a new chair.

Before his match with Russian defector Viktor Korchnoi, Mr. Karpov complained that his chair was too low. He was provided with a cushion, which he said was too high. He played anyway.

The men drew their fourth consecutive match, a 90-minute, 19-move affair. One player must win six games for victory. Draws do not count.

Match organizer Florencio Campanones today sent to Manila for an \$1800 swivel chair, set at exactly the height Mr. Karpov indicated he wanted.

Mr. Korchnoi, a Swiss resident, has his own \$1,300 chair, which he had flown to the Philippines for use in the \$350,000 world-championship match. Mr. Karpov forced him to have the chair X-rayed before he used it, to insure, the young Soviet grand master said, that it was not sending off invisible rays to affect his play.

## Pioneers Developed Technique

(Continued from Page 1)

than a year, he dropped his research entirely to explore its ethical and social implications.

The personalities of the two men are as different as their specialties. Dr. Edwards is described by coworkers as "ebullient." Dr. Steptoe is pictured as considerably more reserved and somewhat "avuncular." An associate likens him in appearance to Prime Minister James Callaghan.

## Sensational Development

He is a far cry from the flamboyant personality one might expect in someone who has helped bring about one of the more sensational developments in medical history. Yet his career has had its share of high adventure. His ship was reportedly shot out from under him in World War II and he became a prisoner of war in Italy.

Dr. Edwards was born of a farming family and retains a love of the soil, which reportedly has led him to acquire land near Cambridge for small-scale farming. His interests also include politics. He has long served as a Labor member of the Cambridge Town Council and was for a time chairman of its finance committee.

After studies at the University of Wales in Bangor, where he earned a doctorate in science, he obtained a doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Edinburgh and began to make a name for himself as a specialist in the physiology of reproduction.

In 1957 and 1958, Dr. Edwards worked with the late Dr. Albert Tyler at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, then returned to the Institute of Animal Genetics in Edinburgh.

Troubles Began in 1960s

It was, however, in the early 1960s that his troubles began. By then, he was at the prestigious National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, London, trying with hormones to induce ovaries newly removed from women to produce mature egg cells.

The ovaries had been excised for a variety of medical reasons.

The institute apparently saw his research as too controversial and he departed for Cambridge, where he had worked ever since.

Beginning in 1963, the Ford Foundation became prime supporter of reproduction research at Cambridge University's Marshall Laboratory, headed by Dr. Colin Austin. The foundation was particularly interested in research applicable to population control, and to date has contributed almost \$1 million to the Cambridge effort.

Not Contributing

It was Ford funds that enabled Cambridge to take on Dr. Edwards and provided his salary from 1963 onward. But in 1974, the foundation decided to discontinue direct support of his research. The reason given was that his work did not seem to be contributing much to knowledge that could limit fertility.

A group of specialists sent to the university by the foundation to assess the program did not, however, agree with an evaluation by Britain's Medical Research Council, which had cut off its support. The U.S. visitors felt, on the contrary, that Dr. Edwards' work met ethical

standards for human experimentation.

His wife, Dr. Ruth Fowler, also at Cambridge, is a well known specialist in hormonal control of ovary function. They have five daughters.

Dr. Steptoe did his training at St. George's Hospital Medical School, one of 12 such schools operated by the University of London. In 1939, he won a "conjoint diploma" becoming both a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and licensed by the Royal College of Physicians.

## On Active Duty

Almost immediately he was called to active duty in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve and it was not until 1943 that he was able to complete his postgraduate "work and become a member of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists."

It is for his development of the technique for removing egg cells that he is known on both sides of the Atlantic. Called laparoscopy, it entails inserting through a small abdominal incision near the navel (thus leaving little or no scar) a tubular device through which the entire operation can be performed. The abdominal cavity is inflated

with an inert gas to provide working room. Hairlike optical fibers threaded through the tube of laparoscopy, carry light to illuminate the ovary. Through additional fibers the surgeon is able to observe that organ and select a sac, "follicle," that contains a nearly mature egg. The follicle is then aspirated (withdrawn by suction) and the egg extracted.

Dr. Steptoe is married, and has grown daughter and son and as two grandchildren.

At least one other British gynecologist is apparently trying to repeat the Steptoe-Edwards procedure. He is Ian Ferguson, a close acquaintance of Dr. Steptoe, associated with St. Thomas Hospital in London. Press reports today indicate his efforts to implant an embryo in a patient there.

While a number of groups in the United States reportedly are eager to begin similar experiments, they have been blocked from doing so until the National Ethics Advisory Board, formed in January to look on human experimentation, has action. The board has control of such research in any institution, requiring federal funding for any activities.

## Test-Tube Baby Is Born In Medical Breakthrough

(Continued from Page 1)

could be the first step toward the deliberate production of a "master race" unless proper precautions were taken.

Anglican and Roman Catholic spokesmen differed on the issue.

Roman Catholic Bishop Gerard McClean told church members in Leeds, in northern England, that Dr. Steptoe's work was "unlawful" in the eyes of the church.

"It is not the conception of a child as nature intended and I am opposed to it," he said. "I said it was wrong when these experiments began several years ago. I see no reason to change my view. Artificial insemination was condemned in a ruling from Rome some years ago by Pope Pius XII. What we are talking about now is the same sort of thing and must be covered by that decision."

The Anglican Church's spokesman on the issue, Prof. Robert Bell said that he saw "nothing theologically wrong with this method."

"God created us as intelligent and responsible beings," he said. "I believe it is quite natural to use these qualities, and this covers the question of test-tube babies."

## Baby Brown's Story Stirs Rivalries on Fleet Street

LONDON, July 26 (UPI) — Baby Brown, just hours old, already has made a name for herself in medicine, the newspapers and at the bank.

The world's first "test-tube" baby, a daughter born to Lesley and John Brown last night, has been the eye of a storm among the nationally circulated newspapers in London's Fleet Street.

Before the baby's birth by Caesarean section at Oldham Hospital, the headline war among the papers was in full swing and the exclusive rights to the Browns' story were sold for a sum in the neighborhood of \$600,000.

The Daily Express, under the banner "Baby of the Century," explained the procedure used by gynecologist Patrick Steptoe to remove an egg from Mrs. Brown, fertilize it in his laboratory with sperm from her husband and implant into her womb.

The next day, the Daily Mail headline read: "Our Miracle Baby" and the story added details including the parents' identity.

## Successful Birth Fulfills 9-Year Dream for Parents

(Continued from Page 1)

care whether it's a boy or a girl as long as everything's all right."

The Daily Mail, which paid a reported \$600,000 for exclusive rights to the Browns' story, reported that the father gasped when he was given a brief glimpse of his child. A hospital spokesman said that the mother was "over the moon with joy" and that she and the baby

would probably be able to go home in about 10 days.

The only problem, which apparently arose in the latter stage of Mrs. Brown's pregnancy, was a minor blood poisoning known as toxemia, but doctors said that it quickly brought under control.

Amid the furor and attempts by newsmen to bribe hospital staff for information, the woman was isolated in a private room on top floor with a guard outside her door. She barely left the room when the Daily Mail said she spent her days reading, chewing gum and doing crossword puzzles.

Dr. Steptoe expressed concern that the publicity could harm Browns and prevent their being from having a normal life. But the doctor's advice, Mr. Brown made extra money by driving a cab at night, signed a syndicated deal with the Mail and its publicists that could eventually bring couple a million dollars or more.

## Danny the Red Is Said to Seek Office in Hesse

WIESBADEN, West Germany, July 26 (AP) — Daniel (Danny the Red) Cohn-Bendit, who led a student revolt in Paris 10 years ago, has decided to run for the top law enforcement job in the state of Hesse, the newspaper Die Welt said today.

Mr. Cohn-Bendit, 33, who has lived in Frankfurt since being expelled from France in 1968, said he would seek the post of state interior minister for a small environmentalist party, Green List Hesse.

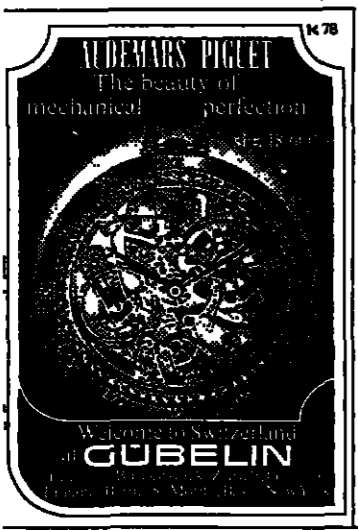
He promised to legalize hashish and marijuana and permit "self-determination" for homosexuals, lesbians and the handicapped if he wins in the fall vote.

He also vowed to ban atomic power plants, allow political extremists to become civil servants and throw out laws expanding a police crackdown on terrorists, the newspaper said.

Under the law Mr. Cohn-Bendit's party would have to collect 5 percent of the vote for him to have a chance of winning the Cabinet post — a highly unlikely outcome.

## Israeli Journalists Strike

TEL AVIV, July 26 (UPI) — The journalists' union shut down all Israeli newspapers today in a one-day strike over a wage dispute.



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## House Unit Rejects Link to Income Levy

### Inflation Tie to Taxes Rebuffed

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The House Ways and Means Committee today refused to grant individual income taxpayers inflation relief that it extended earlier to investors.

As the committee worked on the bill, Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., predicted that his committee would approve a large cut in capital gains taxes, an action strongly opposed by President Carter.

### Ehrlichman Sues U.S. for Return Of His Papers

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — John Ehrlichman, the former aide of President Richard Nixon, yesterday sued the U.S. government for the return of personal property seized in 1973 when Mr. Nixon dismissed him.

In a complaint filed in U.S. District Court, Mr. Ehrlichman said that since then he has "had no meaningful access to his private property." He seeks correspondence, diaries, personal financial records, memorabilia, books and photographs stored by the National Archives at Suitland, Md., along with Nixon papers.

Mr. Ehrlichman now lives in New Mexico, has completed a second novel and is said to be preparing for a career as a radio commentator. Three months ago, he completed an 18-month prison term for his role in the Watergate cover-up and the burglary of the office of a California psychiatrist.

The complaint says that after Mr. Nixon fired Mr. Ehrlichman on April 30, 1973, he ordered his No. 2 aide's office sealed, and that FBI agents supervised "the sealing, seizing without warrant and the removal" of the materials.

"Ehrlichman's sole concern is with his personal private property," said his lawyer, Stuart Stiller. "He needs to learn exactly what private property there is, and, to the extent the law allows, he seeks its return."

### Subway, Bus Strike Ends in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — Bus service returned to normal today for more than 100,000 Washington commuters after a one-week wildcat strike.

The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority said that the entire 1,600-bus fleet was on the road. Full subway service was restored Monday.

Meanwhile, the economist Milton Friedman asserted that it was time to take the taxpayer revolt to the U.S. Constitution. He spoke at a news conference called by the National Tax Limitation Committee to announce the formation of a blue ribbon panel to draft a constitutional amendment limiting federal taxes and spending.

By a 23-13 vote, the House committee defeated a motion by Rep. Willis Gradison, R-Ohio, that would have eliminated any increase in individual income taxes caused solely by inflation.

Yesterday the House committee had voted to eliminate capital gains tax resulting from inflation. It approved a motion by Rep. Bill Archer, R-Texas, which would base capital gains tax solely on real gain after Jan. 1, 1980, excluding gains in value due solely to inflation. Chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., plans to report the measure out of committee next week.

The committee had already agreed to reduce the maximum tax rate on capital gains from 49 percent to 28 percent.

Today the committee indefinitely set aside a motion by Rep. John Duncan, R-Tenn., that would have prohibited anyone — including lobbyists and businessmen — from

deducting from their income taxes expenses of entertaining congressmen or other government officials. The measure was tabled only after Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, broadened it "to make it applicable to everybody, even the local school boards."

Sen. Long said in a speech to the National Press Club that his committee would rewrite the tax laws to make certain no one pays more than 50 percent of his earned income in taxes.

He denied that he was trying to tell the House what to do, but he said: "The facts of life today will force the House to send us a large tax cut bill, and we will amend it."

"The Finance Committee will also recommend that we expand the investment tax credit for employee stock ownership from 1 to 2 percent and provide a tax credit measured by payroll to make the concept more attractive to labor-intensive companies."

Calling for "lower and more just tax rates," Sen. Long urged the administration and Congress to follow the recommendation of President John F. Kennedy in 1963 for a major tax cut, including those in the area of capital gains.

He recalled that the late President Kennedy proposed cutting the taxable portion of capital gains to 30 percent and recommended that the taxable part be levied at ordinary income rates from 14 percent to 65 percent.

"I recommend the same proposal," Sen. Long said. "It still makes sense."

### Carter Renews Priority of ERA

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — President Carter, renewing his push for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, has directed administration officials to bear down elsewhere to insure equal rights for women.

"Ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment is and will remain a priority in this administration," Mr. Carter said yesterday in a directive. "In addition, I am determined that every resource of the federal government be applied to eliminating discrimination and inequality based on sex."

One of Mr. Carter's specific assignments for aide Midge Costanza is to "assure that I am fully advised of the impact on women of policy decisions, legislation and federal programs." Presumably much of her lobbying will be directed at Congress, where an extension of the ERA ratification period is pending.



**BULK BACKUP** — Postal officials said yesterday that most workers were back on the job after a wildcat strike since Friday that all but closed the New York Bulk and Foreign Mail Center in Jersey City, N.J. This is the backed-up scene that the returning workers found.

### U.S. Children Abroad Win Panel Vote

By Robert C. Sincir  
WASHINGTON, July 26 (IHT) — A bill to eliminate sections of the Immigration Act that discriminate against children of U.S. citizens born and living overseas was strongly approved by the House Judiciary Committee yesterday.

By a 24-1 vote, the committee adopted a measure that would repeal two sections of the current law which:

• Require that children born overseas of one American parent, in order to retain their U.S. citizenship, must live continuously in the United States for two years between the ages of 14 and 28, or that the alien parent be naturalized before the child is 18.

• Provide that children of American parents who are born outside the United States and acquire dual nationality at birth can automatically and involuntarily be stripped of their U.S. citizenship if they live for three consecutive years in the foreign country of which they are also citizens after reaching the age of 22.

**Broad Support**  
The measure passed yesterday was virtually identical to one adopted last month by a Judiciary subcommittee. It added an amendment on retroactivity, which provides that the bill would take effect on the date of enactment and apply to all those affected who had not lost their citizenship. However, the measure would not restore citizenship previously lost.

The original bill was introduced in October by Rep. Joshua Eilberg.

D-Pa. He has been joined by the other six members of the subcommittee and by Rep. Robert McCloskey, R-Ill., as co-sponsors. Only Rep. Carlos Moorhead, R-Calif., opposed the measure in yesterday's vote.

Under current law, 100 to 200 children lose their U.S. citizenship every year for failure to comply with the residency requirement, and 20 to 30 are deprived of their U.S. passports under the dual nationality section.

The measure enjoys broad support in the House. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress by the American Children's Citizenship Rights League, based in Geneva, and by American Democrats Abroad. It is supported by the European Republican Committee.

The Senate has not yet begun action on a companion measure sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass.

**Carter Wants FBI Eligible for Overhaul**  
WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — President Carter does not want the FBI to be exempted from an administration bill to overhaul the civil service system. Mr. Carter's decision, confirmed yesterday by the White House, reveals differences within the administration. Attorney General Griffin Bell and FBI Director William Webster favor the exemption.

The House version of Mr. Carter's civil service proposal would exclude the foreign service but permit the president to exempt the FBI and other intelligence agencies. A bill in the Senate would exempt the FBI.

The report said, however, that the IRS plans "are not sufficiently comprehensive" to help the taxpayers.

The report, released yesterday, said the GAO assigned reading, writing and design experts to come up with a more understandable tax form.

"The experts determined that the 1040 instructions are written at a median reading level of the 10th grade," the report said. "This level is above the reading skills of perhaps 13 million, or one-fourth, of the taxpayers who use them."

**A Nice Try On Tax Form, IRS, but . . .**  
WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The General Accounting Office has praised the Internal Revenue Service for making tax forms more understandable, but says their efforts have fallen short.

The GAO, in a report prepared for the Joint Committee on Taxation, said the IRS "has shown an increased concern about the readability and understandability of the tax forms and instructions."

The report said, however, that the IRS plans "are not sufficiently comprehensive" to help the taxpayers.

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"The experts determined that the 1040 instructions are written at a median reading level of the 10th grade," the report said. "This level is above the reading skills of perhaps 13 million, or one-fourth, of the taxpayers who use them."

## In Rare Public Comment

### Joint Chiefs Head Urges Firmness on Decoy Silos

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, July 26 — Gen. David Jones, newly appointed chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said yesterday that U.S. negotiators in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks were "holding firm" on a Pentagon-backed plan to permit the United States to hide its ballistic missiles in huge fields dotted with empty holes.

At his first press conference since succeeding Gen. George Brown as the highest-ranking uniformed officer, Gen. Jones said that he would have "deep reservations" about any strategic arms limitation treaty that did not permit the decoy silo plan designed to protect land-based missiles from a pre-emptive Soviet attack.

Gen. Jones' statement was a surprise because it is extremely unusual for a Joint Chiefs chairman to signal a position on an arms pact under negotiation. If the Carter administration should agree to a treaty without the multiple silo provision, Gen. Jones' remarks would provide ammunition for opponents in the Senate.

**SALT Complication**

If the United States insists that the treaty permit missiles to be moved at random among a large number of silos, the SALT talks are certain to be complicated. Soviet officials have objected to the proposal, which they claim would make it impossible to detect cheating.

The plan, known to the Pentagon as MAP (multiple aiming points), would work like a carnival shell game. The United States would build about 20 silos for every missile to confuse an attacker, who would not know which holes held rockets since they would all look the same to spy satellites.

If an enemy hoped to wipe out the entire U.S. force of land-based missiles, it would have to hit each silo with a warhead. The silos would be spaced several miles apart so that a separate warhead would be required to knock out each.

Backers of the plan believe that the Russians would not waste the rockets necessary for such an attack because most of the warheads would hit empty holes. But opponents contend that if the Russians did attack, they would have to use more weapons, which would do more damage and generate more nuclear fallout.

The Russians contend that MAP would make weapons limits virtually meaningless because there would be no way to differentiate from the air between missiles and empty holes.

To the Soviets, I say that you have caused this problem with your large numbers of re-entry vehicles [warheads] with increased accuracy," Gen. Jones said. "We can solve it in one of two ways: Either you reduce the number of your RVs or we will take steps to enhance the safety of our missiles."

Gen. Jones said that an agreement limiting the strategic arms race would be in the interest of both nations and recommended that the talks continue despite Soviet human-rights violations.

Gen. Jones, who assumed the chairmanship on June 21, after a term as Air Force chief of staff, said that U.S. spending on strategic weapons must increase even if there is a SALT agreement, and that the increased cost would be much higher if there were no pact.

"I want to dispel any idea that SALT is going to mean any reduction in the strategic budget in the days ahead," he said.

Gen. Jones also said that he favored development of a manned bomber to replace the aging B-52.

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Gen. Jones also said that he favored development of a manned bomber to replace the aging B-52.

### NASA Building Wind Turbine In N. Carolina

CLEVELAND, July 26 (UPI) — NASA announced yesterday that it has begun construction of the largest wind-turbine generator in the country. It will be erected on a mountaintop in North Carolina.

Scientists at NASA's Lewis Research Center here say that in winds of 24-40 mph, the generator's two 100-foot steel rotor blades will produce 2,000 kilowatts of electric power — enough to meet the needs of about 500 homes in Boone, N.C., a town in the northwest part of the state.

Once installed on its 140-foot steel tower, the system will be the largest ever field-tested under the U.S. Energy Department's Wind Systems Development Program, which the center manages.

Three smaller wind systems, already installed or being built, are at Clayton, N.M.; Culebra Island, Puerto Rico, and Block Island, R.I.

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# U.S. Oil Forecast Is Challenged

By William Greider  
WASHINGTON, July 26 (WP) — President Carter and Congress have been so busy battling over solutions to the "energy crisis," that they seem to have missed the good news from petroleum experts: The world is not running out of oil and gas after all.

An array of respectable sources agrees that:

- The threat of a crisis is not as imminent as originally portrayed by the Carter administration.
- The possibility of an abrupt oil shortage is unlikely for at least 12 years.
- The shock of another sudden price escalation will not threaten Western nations before the 1990s.
- Nations are finding and beginning to produce oil that was overlooked or undiscovered a few years ago.

This message has emanated from various U.S. and international experts for the last year, yet it has not made much of an impact on Washington. The implications are so much at odds with the rhetoric of the energy debate that neither the Carter administration nor its adversaries on Capitol Hill seem willing to take these predictions seriously.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger is holding to his original forecast: that the world will suffer a terrible crisis by 1985 if the United States does not adopt the administration's proposals for conservation.

But a Schlesinger aide, after arguing vigorously against the competing forecasts, did offer a mild concession.

"These guys may be right," he said, "but it's the government's function to do the kind of worst-case planning and prepare for it. Our view is, fine, maybe they'll be right, maybe the crunch won't come until the 1990s, in which case we will have more time. That doesn't mean you don't have to set up the machinery."

In the meantime, world markets are glutted with oil, particularly on the U.S. West Coast. This surplus, which everyone agrees will last at least another year or two, complicates Mr. Carter's selling job on Capitol Hill.

All predictions become less reliable in the long range. But there is a growing list of people outside the Carter administration who disagree with Mr. Schlesinger's forecast.

Ali Attiga, secretary-general of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), assured a group of European businessmen last month that he now sees the world getting through the 1980s without any oil shortage and, therefore, no sudden upward shock in Arab oil prices.

The Trilateral Commission, composed of corporate leaders and government technocrats from North America, Western Europe and Japan, issued an energy outlook that gently disagreed with Mr. Carter on the shape of the energy problem.

"After analyzing recent fore-

casts, the authors judge it unlikely that there would be any sharp and sudden upward movement in real prices of oil for at least the next 10 to 15 years — a judgment less alarmist than some others," the commission report noted.

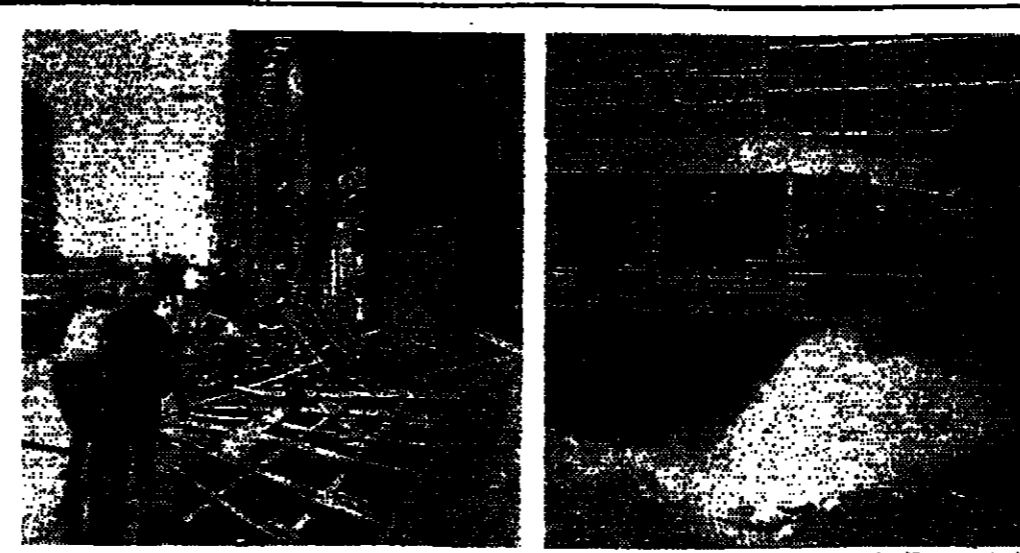
## 'Not a Probability'

Other energy optimists include such conservative organizations as the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, which concluded that an "oil shortage before the end of the century is a possibility but not a probability."

In the last year, Mexico has provided the petroleum world with a stunning example of how the old estimates of oil potential can be overtaken by new events. Seven years ago, the oil reserves of Mexico were listed at 3.6 billion barrels, about one-tenth of U.S. reserves. By 1974, the CIA reported that Mexico might hold as much as 16 billion barrels.

U.S. oil and gas production has turned around in the last year and increased modestly for the first time in five years due to oil from Alaska's North Slope and offshore drilling for natural gas, which started in the early 1970s.

Mr. Schlesinger contends that the conflicting projections are flawed, either by oversteering the production potential of the Arab nations or by assuming a slow growth economic future that would require less energy but would be disastrous for the United States and its industrial allies.



**STORM HITS HONG KONG** — A severe tropical storm battered Hong Kong yesterday with wind gusts over 90 mph. Left, crews remove a section of scaffolding blown from a building under construction. Right, heavy waves and rain pelt colony's central harbor.

## Ousted General Still Possible Threat to Chile Regime

SANTIAGO, July 26 (AP) — President Augusto Pinochet has shed his most troublesome critic by ousting Gen. Gustavo Leigh from the military junta and the command of the air force. But Gen. Leigh could threaten the regime as long as he remains in the country.

The president fired Gen. Leigh Monday because of an interview with the Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera in which he reviewed the liberal reforms he has been espousing publicly for a year and called for a return to democracy.

Gen. Pinochet, who wants no

change in his authoritarian rule for at least 10 years, said in a communiqué that his critical colleague repeatedly neglected the "principles and postulates that inspired the military movement of 1973," when the generals overthrew the President Salvador Allende.

Gen. Leigh refused to go quietly, saying he would appeal his ouster to the courts. Eighteen of the other 20 air force generals resigned or retired to demonstrate solidarity with him, and Gen. Pinochet had to draft his health minister, Gen. Fernando Matthei, to head the air force.

Gen. Leigh himself was never considered a possibility to replace

Gen. Pinochet since it is generally agreed that only an army general can head the military regime. But because of the liberal democratic ideas Gen. Leigh has been espousing for the last year, the Christian Democrats and other outlawed political factions hoped his pressure might lead to President Pinochet's replacement by a more democratically inclined army man.

If Gen. Leigh disappears from the scene, the only significant public critic of Gen. Pinochet's policies will be Cardinal Raúl Silva and the Catholic Church's Vicariate of Solidarity, which aids former political prisoners and other victims of the regime.

## House Panel Probing Story

# Asked to Set Up Murder Of King, U.S. Man Says

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

ST. LOUIS, July 26 (NYT) — A 46-year-old man here has told the House assassinations committee that late in 1966 or early 1967 he turned down an offer of \$50,000 to arrange the death of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Russell Byers, a former auto-parts dealer, acknowledged in an interview with The New York Times that he had told the committee that two men from Imperial, Mo., had offered him the money on behalf of a group of businessmen to kill the civil-rights leader, who was assassinated on April 4, 1968. Both men have since died, but their wives said that they did not believe the story.

The account has spurred an intense inquiry by committee investigators, largely because at the time of the alleged offer, Mr. Byers' brother-in-law, John Spica, was serving a murder term in the Missouri State Penitentiary, where James Earl Ray, later convicted of killing Dr. King, also was a prisoner. The committee plans to administer a lie-detector test to Ray as a result of the Byers report.

Mr. Byers told The Times that he had rejected the proposal and had not informed Spica about it. But he said he had suspected that word of a bounty on Dr. King's life might have reached men inside the prison through other routes.

A three-month investigation by the House committee, and an independent inquiry by a team of reporters for The New York Times, have uncovered a series of circumstantial connections leading from Mr. Byers and the two men from Imperial, into the state penitentiary, from which Ray escaped on April 23, 1967, almost a year before the fatal shooting of Dr. King in Memphis.

Ray is serving a 99-year prison term in Tennessee for the murder of Dr. King. Ray, who pleaded guilty to the murder, has more recently denied from time to time that he fired the fatal shot and has repeatedly requested a new trial, which he maintains would place the

blame on others whose identity has not been disclosed.

Although no evidence has been produced that establishes a direct link between the alleged proposal to Mr. Byers and the death of Dr. King, this is the first of many conspiracy allegations that lead directly into the Missouri prison. At the prison, it was widely rumored in 1966 and 1967 that a conservative business group was willing to pay a large sum of money to anyone who would murder Dr. King.

House investigators are reported to regard this trail of evidence as one of the most tangible avenues of inquiry in their explorations into the deaths of Dr. King and President John F. Kennedy.

The investigators have declined to comment on the allegations of Mr. Byers, but it is clear from interviews with some of the persons that they have questioned, and from some of the public records that they are known to have checked, that they are trying to determine whether the information adds up to a conspiracy, or whether they merely have come across a chain of casual acquaintanceships in a criminal setting.

Mr. Byers, who has been granted immunity from prosecution in this case and has testified under oath in Washington, said he could give no reason why the two men from Imperial should have pressed him with such an offer. He has given no documentary corroboration for his allegation, but acknowledged in an interview that 10 years ago he had told two lawyers and other unnamed persons about it.

One of those he told, he said, was an informant for the FBI, and he said that the bureau had not given the details of the matter. Mr. Byers said that the FBI had never followed up on his report nor had anyone in the bureau talked to him about it.

**No FBI Comment**  
The FBI's chief spokesman, Homer Boynton, yesterday would not comment specifically on the allegations, except to say, without identifying any of the parties involved, that "certain information" concerning the assassination of Dr. King was provided to the bureau's St. Louis office in 1973.

A bureau source, however, said that the agents who received the information had filed it under the name of the informant and under the name of Mr. Byers, and had never made it a part of the assassination case file, and had never questioned Mr. Byers about it.

Mr. Boynton said that the information came to light in March of this year, when the files in St. Louis were being reviewed in connection with a separate matter. "It was forwarded to FBI headquarters and to the Department of Justice for transmittal to the House select committee," he said.

House investigators have also been trying to determine whether Mr. Byers transmitted the offer to his brother-in-law, Spica, 40, who reportedly occupied a cell six cells away from Ray, and at one point worked with Ray in the prison bakery.

Mr. Byers said in the interview that he had not told Spica about the \$50,000 bounty until "just a little while ago" and that there was no record of his visiting Spica in prison prior to Dr. King's death.

Spica, who was released on parole in 1973, now operates a fruit stand here. He angrily declined to answer any questions.

**Intermediary's Invitation**  
According to what Mr. Byers told the House committee, a friend and business associate, John Kauffmann, who was 61 years old in 1966, invited him to a meeting with John Sutherland, a prominent St. Louis patent lawyer. At the meeting, he said, Mr. Sutherland told him that a group of businessmen would pay \$50,000 for the murder of King.

Mr. Sutherland, who died in 1970, had been a member of Gov. George Wallace's American Independent Party, a leader of the White Citizens Council of St. Louis and an official of the Southern States Industrial Council, a conservative group.

In 1967 Kauffmann was indicted and convicted on charges that he sold 100,000 amphetamine capsules to a U.S. narcotics agent. He served a brief sentence.

**Dying Veteran Sues Chemical Firms in U.S.**

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — A Vietnam veteran with terminal cancer claims that his illness was caused by "Agent Orange," a defoliant used extensively during the war. He has filed a lawsuit against the firms that produced the chemical.

Paul Reutershan of Stamford, Conn., a helicopter crew chief in Vietnam in 1968-1969, is dying from cancer that has spread from his colon to his liver.

The suit names as defendants the Dow, Hercules and Shamrock companies, charging that all three "knew of the properties that would cause cancer" before selling the chemical for military use.

Mr. Reutershan claims that fly ing through "huge clouds of the stuff" brought on his condition. The suit seeks \$10 million in damages.

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## Black, White Rates Among World's Worst

## Violent Crime High in S. Africa

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, July 26 (UPI) — When Melville Dladla died last month, the news received a paragraph in the Post, the paper that covers Soweto. It reported that Mr. Dladla had been resting on his bed in a migrant workers' hostel when two other blacks approached him in the semi-darkness and rained blows on him with a blunt ax.

The 35-year-old Zulu died instantly. Besides Mr. Dladla, 10 Soweto residents were murdered, 9 raped and 32 mugged in a single weekend.

By the standards of the black township outside Johannesburg, home to a million people, the figures are unremarkable. Last year police in the township logged 4,474 killings, 1,289 rapes and 7,325 assaults with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

The Soweto figures contribute heavily to statistics that make South Africa one of the most violent countries in the world. Apart from confrontations between policemen and black rioters, which have taken at least 700 lives in the last two years, residents of segregated black areas must live with a rate of violent crime worse than in high-crime areas of the United States.

Among whites, too, the toll of violence is high. The dimensions of the country's problem are apparent from the annual report of the commissioner of police.

## Annual Report

In his recently released submission for 1976-1977, Lt. Gen. Gert Prinsloo listed 11,432 killings in the

12-month period, 7,560 of them classified as murders and 3,872 as culpable homicides, equivalent to second-degree murder. There were 15,109 rapes and 257,802 assaults, including 135,397 in the grievous category.

U.S. figures for 1976 provide a comparison. Although the United States has a population 8½ times greater than South Africa's 26 million, FBI statistics showed 2½ times as many murders, 18,780, and 3½ times as many rapes, 56,730. In all, South Africa had a violent-crime rate nearly 2½ times that of the United States.

Gen. Prinsloo maintained in his report that the South African figures "may be considered normal" in view of the worldwide increase in serious crime. "Generally speaking," he added, "the crime position is thoroughly under control."

## 'Out of Proportion'

Sociologists and criminologists not associated with the government disagree. James Midgley, a South African sociologist teaching at the London School of Economics, is one.

"These statistics," he wrote in a recent article in the South African Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology, "reveal a rate of violence that is out of proportion to the rate of violent crime in most other countries." He said that the only countries with higher rates of recorded violence were in South America and black-ruled Africa.

As in the United States, the bulk of the violent crime is borne by nonwhites. In 1976-1977, they were perpetrators and victims in 96 percent of the rapes, 95 percent of the murders and 91 percent of the

assaults, although they account for only 84 percent of the population.

These figures give no cause for smugness among whites. In 1976-1977, whites were the assailants in 492 killings, 250 of them classified as murders. This was nearly twice as many murders as in Britain, which has a population 13 times greater than the white South African community of 4.4 million.

More than 75 percent of these killings were committed with firearms, whose widespread distribution places white South Africans among the most heavily armed citizens in the world. Last year, there were more than 1.3 million firearms in white hands — one for every family.

Whites who oppose equality for blacks frequently point to the crime rate in the black community, overlooking the high rate of crime among whites. Furthermore, whites toting guns invariably argue that they are necessary for defense against blacks.

## More White Assailants

Yet the figures show that only a fraction of the crimes — 3 percent of the murders and 3.5 percent of the assaults — involve assailants and victims of different races. Even then, whites are the assailants about twice as often as blacks.

In Johannesburg, it is common for men and women to carry handguns to the office, sporting events and even dinner parties with other whites. When the subject came up on a recent occasion, two women produced revolvers from their handbags, while a third boasted that she had recently acquired a "bra-holster."

Almost daily, the press chronicles incidents in which whites have shot other whites in traffic disputes, marital spats or arguments over gambling debts. White gun-owners commonly speak of blacks as a danger to their families, but in 1976-1977 blacks killed 129 whites, compared with 259 blacks who were victims of whites.

Blacks committed 794 grievous assaults against whites, compared with 1,236 assaults by whites on blacks. In the case of rape, whites, the assailants in 159 cases, again were more frequently the aggressors than blacks, listed as responsible for 140 attacks.

## Shoot to Kill

According to Jan Van Rooyen, a University of Cape Town law professor who has studied police files, the high incidence of attacks by whites on blacks results primarily from whites surprising blacks on or near their property. They often shoot to kill.

In a recent case in a Pretoria court, a 35-year-old white civilian, Gert Van der Walt, was acquitted of the murder of a black man, Simon Kgapola, whom Mr. Van der Walt had suspected — unfairly, the evidence in court suggested — of attempted car theft. The judge, H.P. Van Dyk, ruled that Mr. Van der Walt was justified in shooting the victim in the back as he ran away in the dark, because there was no other way to stop him.

In black neighborhoods, only a fraction of the violent crimes involve firearms, because the police grant few gun licenses to blacks. Where guns are used, U.S.-style organized crime is often involved. In a case two years ago, a syndicate member who had been taken to hospital in Soweto with a gunshot wound suffered in a robbery attempt was shot to death in the intensive care unit by a fellow gang member dressed as a doctor. The gang apparently wanted to prevent him from talking.

Some of the murder victims, like Mr. Dladla, are casualties of "faction fights" between rival tribal groups, rife in migrant workers' hostels. But most crimes in black areas are committed by *sozies*, the Zulu term for young thugs, usually chronically unemployed, who roam the unlit streets after dark.

Their weapons include rusting bicycle spokes, scythe-like knives called pangas, or heavy wooden clubs known as knobkerries, sometimes with nails sunk into the heads.

## Indonesia Frees 3,921 Held on Political Counts

BANDUNG, Indonesia, July 26 (UPI) — The Indonesian government released 3,921 political prisoners today, the first step in its plan to free all detainees arrested in connection with the aborted 1965 coup.

About 300 were freed here. Most had been detained for more than 10 years without trials.

The majority of those released were from jails in West Java, Central Java and the island of Nusa Kambangan, south of Central Java, which is still one of the largest detention centers.

Freed detainees who had been associated with the banned Communist Party agreed to give up Communist ideology.

Indonesia plans to release 10,000 political prisoners this year. A total of 2,000 more are scheduled for release in October and an additional 4,000 next December. Amnesty International estimated in a recent white book on Indonesia that the number of political prisoners detained here without evidence since 1965 was close to 100,000.

## School Director Is Caught Embezzling Soviet Funds

MOSCOW (UPI) — In U.S. politics, it is called "ghosting" — adding nonexistent or unaware persons to the payroll and pocketing their salaries.

In the Soviet Union, they call it "paying dead souls" and Rakhib Guseinov apparently was a master at it.

But he was caught, and faces 11 years in a labor camp. Guseinov was the former director of the Baku Institute of Arts, and was recently convicted by an Azerbaijani court on charges of extorting large amounts of state money.

The file in his case occupied 60 volumes and 120 witnesses testified against him. The Azerbaijani newspaper *Nakinsky Rabochy* said that he was the ringleader.

## Fictitious Employees

According to the newspaper, he hired "people of fictitious name" and gave jobs to relatives and friends who were unaware that they were working at the institute.

He also operated a "rake-off" scheme, whereby unqualified professors and guest lecturers were put on the institute payroll at inflated salaries and then kicked back a percentage of their income.

What did he do with the money? The newspaper described his country home:

"It was two stories at the seashore, with two huge halls and numerous rooms for servants, with terraces and balconies with beautiful views. It had three swimming pools, complete with sculptures."

The newspaper said that 10 percent of the space at the institute was dedicated to his personal chambers, which included baths and a variety of other luxuries. The school paid for all of it.

## 17 Involved

In all, 17 persons were involved in the embezzling, according to the newspaper, and the amounts ran into "the dozens of thousands of rubles."

Guseinov ran the institute from February, 1967, until May of last year and, according to the paper, gave jobs to 80 persons "in violation of the accepted practice" of awarding them to qualified candidates.

He apparently was able to continue the embezzlement, according to the newspaper, because the accountant also was involved.

The court, saying that Guseinov "neglected the demands of Communist morality," also recommended that he be stripped of his medals and titles.

The sentence included the confiscation of his property and an order that he and the conspirators pay back the embezzled money.



Anemia sufferer Robert McFall is comforted in Pittsburgh hospital by his sister, Beverly Hope.

## Anemia Victim Loses Legal Bid for Cousin's Marrow

PITTSBURGH, July 26 (UPI) — Robert McFall, a 39-year-old asbestos worker likely to die within a year unless he receives a bone marrow transplant, was turned down by a judge today in his lawsuit to force his reluctant cousin to donate the marrow.

Common Pleas Court Judge John Flaherty denied the request by the critically ill Mr. McFall for an injunction against David Shimp, 43. Judge Flaherty said Mr. McFall's argument that Mr. Shimp should be compelled to donate bone marrow was based on an old European common law precedent.

The judge said that this implied that an individual is responsible for the well-being of other individuals in society, but that it is not in keeping with the American tradition of respect for the rights of individuals to preserve their own bodies.

Mr. McFall was stricken with a rare and fatal

form of anemia, and doctors said the marrow transplant had a 50-percent chance of increasing his life expectancy beyond one year. Mr. Shimp is said to be the only known compatible donor for Mr. McFall, in need of 21 ounces of the bone marrow.

At a hearing yesterday, a hematologist testified that unless Mr. McFall received the bone marrow, he stood only a "20 to 25 percent chance of surviving one year."

Dr. Louis Pietragallo also said the medical procedure to remove the marrow presented "minimal risks" for the donor and would offer Mr. McFall a 50-percent chance of living.

Mr. Shimp's lawyer contended that Pennsylvania law did not legally require Mr. Shimp to help his cousin, and the marrow extraction procedure could prove dangerous to Mr. Shimp.

## Obituaries

## Mikhail Pervukhin, 73, Soviet Economic Planner

MOSCOW, July 26 (Reuters) — Mikhail Pervukhin, 73, once a key figure in the planning of the Soviet Union's economy but later demoted, has died, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said yesterday.

Mr. Pervukhin rose to prominence after the death of Stalin in 1953 and became one of the 10 members of the ruling presidium of the Communist Party, now known as the Politburo.

A successful and experienced economic administrator, he reached the peak of his career in 1956, when as a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, he was the dominant figure planning the country's economic strategy.

But Mr. Pervukhin was on the losing side in the Kremlin power struggle between Nikita Khrushchev and the so-called anti-party group.

By the summer of 1957 he had lost influence and was demoted from full membership in the presidium.

In 1958, Mr. Pervukhin was made Soviet ambassador to East Germany, and toward the end of his life he served as a member of the State Planning Committee.

## Col. Gen. Anton Gerasimov

MOSCOW, July 26 (UPI) — The Soviet press today reported the death of Col. Gen. Anton Gerasimov, 78, former deputy defense minister and first deputy chief of the general staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The Defense Ministry newspaper, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, reported

that Gen. Gerasimov died Sunday after a long illness.

Gen. Gerasimov was an artilleryman who entered the Red Army in 1919 and saw combat in the Russian Civil War and World War II.

## Thomas Hill Jr.

ATLANTA, July 26 (AP) — Thomas Hill Jr., 56, who collaborated for 32 years with Ed Dodd on the "Mark Trail" comic strip, died Sunday. As a fighter pilot in World War II, Mr. Hill was credited with downing four Japanese planes and earned the Distinguished Flying Cross.

## Stanislaw Krzyckowski

MONTREAL, July 26 (Reuters) — Polish aviation pioneer Stanislaw Krzyckowski, 79, who fought with the Polish Air Force in World War II and later became the first technical director of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), died here yesterday. IATA announced yesterday.

Born in Lwow, Poland, Mr. Krzyckowski worked before the war for Samolot, the first aircraft factory in Poland, and for the Polish airline, LOT.

After Poland fell, Mr. Krzyckowski came to Canada to help build up the Canadian aircraft industry.

He became technical director of IATA and was an executive officer of the association until he retired in 1966.

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## Rhodesia Sets Timetable For Black Rule This Year

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 26 (UPI) — A leading member of the government released a tentative timetable today for general elections to turn Rhodesia into black-ruled Zimbabwe this year.

Announcing the plan, the white co-minister of manpower and social affairs, Rowan Cronje, said however that the continuing war might prevent elections from taking place. "If the circumstances do not make it possible, government as a whole will have to face up to that," he said.

The present biracial interim government, set up on March 3 as part of an internal majority rule agreement, has committed itself to election in time for a power transfer on Dec. 31. The internal agreement has prompted the clandestine Patriotic Front to infiltrate hundreds of guerrillas into the country in a sharp escalation of fighting.

The white co-minister of transport and power, William Irvine, said recently that there could be no election unless an effective ceasefire were achieved.

The Patriotic Front has said that it would attack polling stations. Mr. Cronje, who heads a ministerial committee on electoral processes, said today that if elections are held, 1,500 to 2,000 stations would need armed protection.

## Proportional Apportionment

Mr. Cronje said that because time was short, it had been decided not to register about 3 million blacks 18 and older who would be eligible to vote for the first time.

Instead, voters would be required to present at polling stations proof of age and citizenship. Mr. Cronje said he was satisfied that enough people possessed the necessary documents to insure a 60 percent turnout.

He said that the government, again to save time, had decided to refrain from carving the country into constituencies. Instead, the black parties taking part in elections would receive a number of parliamentary seats proportional to the percentage of votes received.

The "internal" agreement provides for a 100-member parliament with 72 black seats and 28 reserved for whites.

Mr. Cronje said that the timetable was not yet official, but reflected his own estimate.

## Vote by Dec. 6

By Oct. 20, he said, a majority-rule constitution would have been drafted and a referendum held to give the white minority a chance to accept or reject the new constitution.

By Oct. 24, the parties wanting to take part in the elections would have registered, and by Oct. 31, the black parties would have drawn up

## Cambodia Says 2 MiGs Downed

BANGKOK, July 26 (UPI) — Cambodia today claimed its first air kills of the border war, saying that its troops had shot down two Vietnamese MiG-19s on bombing missions over Cambodia within the last week.

A Phnom Penh radio broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said that Vietnam repeatedly sent flights of 4 to 10 planes over Cambodian territory to bomb and strafe border areas during the first three weeks of this month.

It said that last Wednesday a MiG-19 of a flight of six was shot down over the embattled Pnom's Beak — the area of Cambodia that sits into Vietnam. A second MiG-19 was hit Monday in the same area by Cambodian ground fire, the radio said.

## The 'Baby of the Century'

There are the rights for the newspapers in Britain and abroad. There are the TV, radio and book rights. The whole thing is enormous — but first we have to produce a normal, healthy baby.

So spoke the British gynecologist Dr. Patrick Steptoe recently, sounding more like an agent hawking a prospective bestseller than the widely respected scientist he is. He was anticipating the imminent birth of what one London newspaper has dubbed the "Baby of the Century." And he was doing so in a way that underscored the seemingly conflicting sentiments toward the child's birth by those most directly involved — Dr. Steptoe and the parents.

The baby is a child whose conception Dr. Steptoe and a colleague achieved by joining the sperm and egg cells of a British husband and wife (for whom natural conception was impossible) in a laboratory dish. Dr. Steptoe then implanted the fertilized egg cell in the wife's womb by means of a process called embryo transfer. The woman has given birth to a baby girl — an event that is likely to intensify the debate over how much man

should manipulate the birth of human beings in the future.

The news of the coming birth in turn led to a media bidding war for exclusive "rights" to the pictures and story of this extraordinary occurrence. The two scientists and the parents have signed a lucrative contract with the London Daily Mail, a tabloid. That's hardly what one would expect of scientists who've pursued a breakthrough for the last decade or of parents concerned about the child's future psychological health.

Still, although the Mail could never be mistaken for other, more sober newspapers and is light-years away from scientific journals, we really can't fault the doctors or the parents for taking the best financial offer they could get. The full story would have come out in the press anyway. If the financial gain for the child is greater this way, so much the better. It's not likely the public would soon lose interest in the first human being conceived outside the human body. So, regardless of how spectacular the Mail's stories and pictures are, we doubt they'll add to whatever unique psychological burdens the child may bear as a result of being the world's first "test-tube baby."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Korean Inquiry Winds Down

The House has all but closed its 18th-month investigation of allegations that South Korea, in the early 1970s, took out insurance against a post-Vietnam U.S. withdrawal from Asia by bribing congressmen. A final demand is being made for the testimony of Kim Dong Jo, the stonewalling former ambassador accused of spreading money around Capitol Hill, but Leon Jaworski, the House's special prosecutor, evidently has no further leads to follow. Earlier he had indicated that Ambassador Kim's testimony might involve 10 or so congressmen. But the House Ethics Committee the other day charged only four legislators with breaches of rules, for accepting gifts from rice dealer Tongsun Park. It referred perjury cases against two former legislators to the Justice Department, and cleared all other recipients of Tongsun Park's favors, including Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill and majority whip John Brademas, of wrongdoing.

In brief, something of a cloud remains over the House: It could not get to the bottom of a scandal staining its good name. But that is not to say it was less than diligent in pursuit of its member's misconduct. A case can be made that had the House cut off security aid, rather than just economic aid, Seoul might have produced Ambassador Kim. We find that case questionable: Ambassador Kim, to spare his president, might well have lied. But

the House, respectful — as we are — of U.S. security interests in South Korea, did not want to make military aid hostage. That, let South Korea brazen its way through. In fact, South Korea might have welcomed a cut in military aid: it would have brought Jimmy Carter's troop-withdrawal plans to an abrupt halt.

Republicans can be expected to compare the relatively slim results of the ethics inquiry with the general sense that far from all Korea-related Democratic corruption has been exposed, let alone punished. The likely response, that the House could not push further without damaging U.S. security interests, may be technically correct but will probably be politically unsatisfactory. That's fine. That answer is politically unsatisfactory.

The South Korea scandal is part of a larger problem — money in politics — that has plagued U.S. public life for years. Some reforms have been made to control special-interest contributions and get secret money out of politics, but not enough has been done. The speaker and the whip, while exonerated of improper conduct, had South Korean connections that did not speak well of their judgment. They have all the more reasons to redeem the integrity of the House by themselves leading the fight for further reform.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Chief Visa Officer Meany?

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., gave his colleagues fair warning the other day that he was about to submit an amendment restoring the old Cold War way of processing the visa applications of Communists who wanted to visit the United States. The old way was simply to keep Communists out unless the State Department requested a waiver to let them in. That approach was changed last year, in an amendment offered by Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., to let Communists in unless the State Department requests a waiver to keep them out. That's the proper way, expressing this country's traditional openness and hospitality to foreigners and establishing the presumption that they're welcome to come.

Mr. Baker justifies his request for a rollback on grounds that the Communist countries have defaulted on their Helsinki pledges to allow "freer movements and contacts" among signatory nations. In fact, though the Communists' performance has been far from fully satisfying, the Helsinki accords have provided a standard by which Communist

performance could be judged. The United States, in passing the McGovern amendment last year, was responding precisely to the letter and spirit of the Helsinki accords. That amendment has been a useful piece of diplomatic ammunition to the United States since its passage. Mr. Baker and many others are currently protesting against Moscow's falling away from various pledges it made at Helsinki. This is no time for the United States to fall away from its own.

There is really only one serious opponent of the McGovern amendment — the AFL-CIO, which has been carrying on its own private anti-travel war with Soviet-bloc countries for many years. George Meany evidently has a heavy personal investment in the position that to let Communist trade unionists into this country is to give them a political seal of approval. We find the argument unpersuasive and the policy designed to support it retrogressive. George Meany is not the country's chief visa officer, and Mr. Baker should not offer him the post.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Modesty at the Summit

What businessmen, workers and developing nations all over the world were interested in was not the outer trappings of the economic summit or the superficial optimism displayed by its participants, or even the contents of the final communiqué, but whether or not it is successful in bringing results. And only time will show whether this criterion is met. At first sight, neither the diagnoses ar-

rived at nor the therapy proposed seem much different from those of previous summits, all of which proved disappointing in the event. So perhaps the trace of modesty shown at Bonn ("We will now try and obtain the support of parliament and the public for these measures") is the favorable feature distinguishing this latest economic summit from its predecessors.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

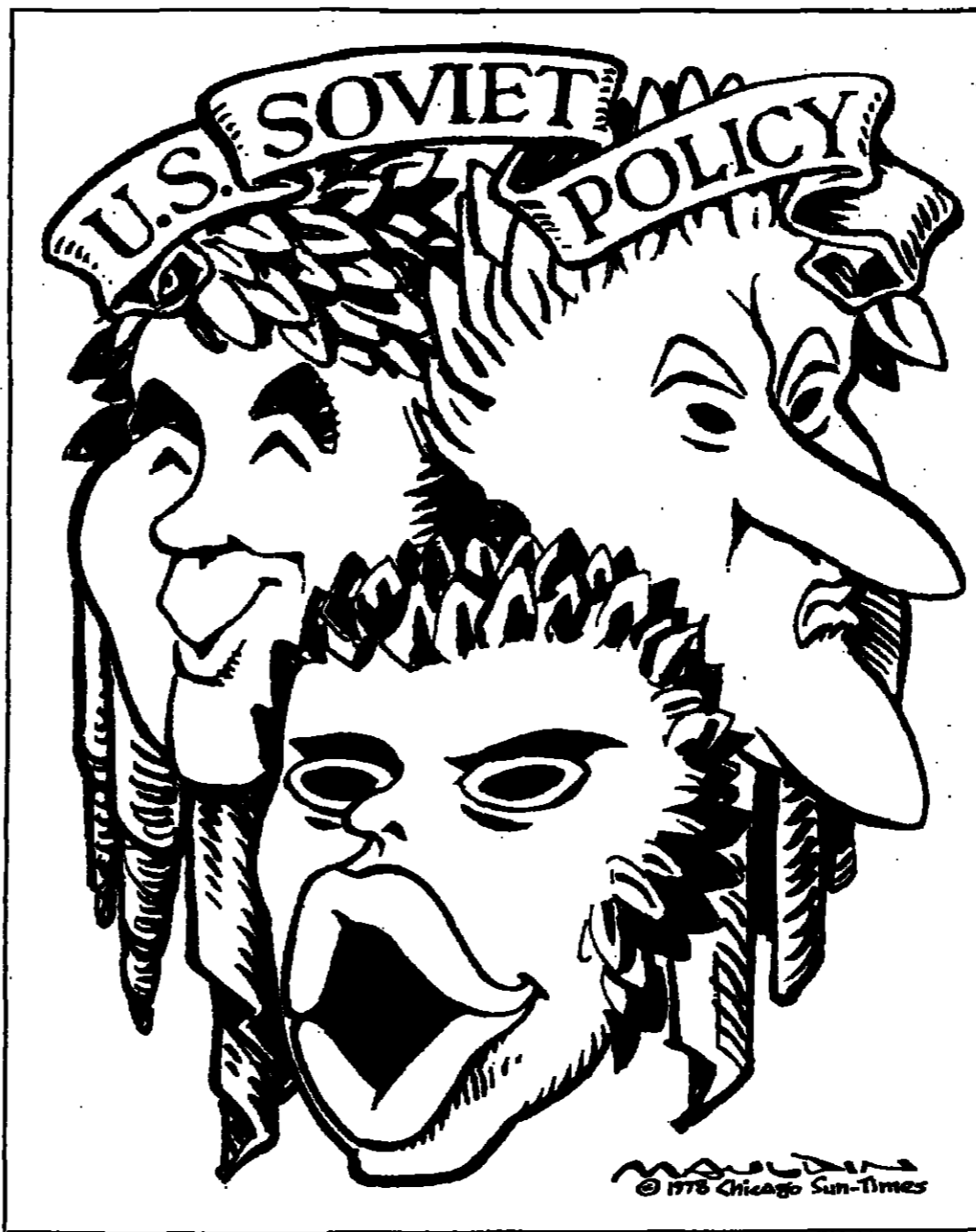
July 27, 1903

NEW YORK — The present crisis in Wall Street, caused in the main by the reckless incurring of credit, the rapid pace of formation of new companies, the hoisting of prices out of all reason, and the rise in speculation, is a timely reminder that we are rapidly arriving at a time when the tail of the stock market is beginning to wag the dog of the country. Thankfully, the country itself is doing well, with trade active, railroad earnings gratifying and the harvest outlook satisfactory.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1928

NEW YORK — Gene Tunney, unleashing a furious, punishing attack that had Tom Heeney, the challenger, helpless almost from the first bell, retained his world heavyweight title here tonight when he referee stepped between the champion and his opponent just before the end of the 11th round of their scheduled 15-round bout, and put an end to the battle to save Heeney from further punishment. Despite the challenger's pluck and stamina, he was hopelessly outclassed from the first.



## A Lebanese Appeal to U.S.

By Raymond Edde

PARIS — The Carter administration pledged to settle the Palestinian problem when it said a year ago last March that the Palestinian people is entitled to a homeland. It is hoped that the day will come when this issue is solved, undoubtedly through the good offices of the United States.

In the meantime, Lebanon, which is also suffering from this problem, needs to survive as a unified, independent, sovereign state.

The tensions in Lebanon have reached a critical point, and the United States — in keeping with the U.S. example of democracy and President Carter's commitment to the defense of human rights throughout the world — has a proper role to play in helping protect Lebanon and save the Lebanese.

The U.S. government welcomed the entry of Syrian troops in Lebanon in June, 1976, believing that President Hafez el-Assad's aim was to restore security and peace.

Now U.S. public opinion is starting to realize that the real Syrian aim was to occupy Lebanon. After crushing all resistance, Syria will mount a takeover of Lebanon, perhaps with similar formal trappings to the Anschluss of Austria by Germany. This will be the first step toward the creation of a "greater Syria," which eventually could be extended to engulf Jordan and even whatever parts of former Palestine revert to Arab control in an Arab-Israeli settlement.

In pursuing this design, President Assad has been efficient. He has also been bipartisan, first killing Moslems, then turning on the Christians. No considerations impeded his campaigns: rules of war, civilian lives, human rights.

At the core of Lebanon's manifold problems and critical vulnerability and at the center of these tragic events is the presence of more than 400,000 Palestinians in the country. None of the Arab states wants them, Israel — which pushed out the original exodus of refugees into Lebanon — not only does not want them back but also resents Lebanon because of their presence. After numerous incursions into Lebanon, violating Israel's only recognized frontier, the Israeli army invaded Lebanon last March, killing more than 1,000 civilians and driving northward some 200,000 refugees.

Israel's goals included the occupation of South Lebanon up to the Litani River (Zionist leaders as early as 1919 mapped this area as part of greater Israel) and also the fragmentation of Lebanon so the Palestinians could be integrated into part of former Lebanon and settled there.

Thanks to the U.S. stand at the United Nations, the Security Council rapidly adopted two resolutions — which, for once, were clear and precise. The existing Lebanese-Israeli frontier was reconfirmed, and Israel was told to evacuate "all" occupied territory. Whether this provision has been respected in practice on the ground, remains an open question. But the principle was unambiguously reaffirmed.

If Lebanon, however, is to survive to see the day of a Middle East settlement, I think it is essential that President Carter ensure that his administration has really put an end to Henry Kissinger's approach to my country and its problems. In essence, Mr. Kissinger's ideas pointed to the partition of Lebanon and the creation of a Moslem zone, where the 400,000 Palestinians could be integrated.

This plan's existence has been mentioned now by two principal actors — both former Lebanese President Franji (in an interview with the Beirut magazine Jamhour on May 4) and Syrian President Assad. Assad, quoted by the Paris

weekly Mustaqbal, on June 25, claimed that "Assad was behind the events in Lebanon. When it failed to break the solidarity between Syria and Egypt in the aftermath of the October, 1973 war, the United States turned to Lebanon and provoked the slaughter there."

While the Carter administration seems to have different intentions toward Lebanon, the old schemes are still being pursued by some actors, perhaps with unwitting help from President Carter in the sense that the United States failed to denounce unequivocally the recent sinister developments there.

For Lebanon, I would ask President Carter for only two things: Please insure that the Kissinger approach to my country has been eliminated throughout your administration's policies. Call for a UN Security Council meeting on my country, as you did over the Israeli aggression — only this time to discuss Syrian aggression against Lebanon and Syrian expansionist aims.

An international peacekeeping force should be sent to Lebanon to take up positions along the border between Lebanon and Syria in order to prevent any Syrian invasion. This new peacekeeping force should replace the Syrian Army in Lebanon, which has become illegal by virtue of its violations of the Arab League resolution governing its role and of the Riyadh summit

which created it. By shelling Beirut, an open city, as Syrian units have recently done, and by killing hundreds of men, women and children, Syria has created a situation that threatens international peace and security in the Middle East.

### New Force

A new peacekeeping force, which would join the existing UN force in south Lebanon, should promote the effective restoration of Lebanese sovereignty and authority throughout all Lebanese territory.

The United States, by saving Lebanon, would be saving for the world a country praised in the Bible's Song of Songs, a system that gave history an example of peaceful coexistence among two great religions and 17 different sects, a small country that was big enough to endow the United States with more than a million immigrant citizens, of whom I will mention only our most prestigious son — Gibran Khalil Gibran.

Respectfully, I submit that Lebanon deserves better than the civilized world's ritual expressions of "preoccupation" or "concern." We need the help of the United States.

Mr. Edde, a Lebanese parliamentarian, was the unsuccessful candidate in Lebanon's last presidential elections. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

## Letters

### Mideast Victims

Michael Dick's (Letters, July 18) attempt to curry sympathy for Israel might have been more convincing if he had mentioned that the Arabs have also had to endure "four murderous wars" — from which they suffered infinitely more than Israel. The Israelis can at least draw comfort from the knowledge that they initiated the first three of these and, as the result of their rejection of peace overtures, must be held responsible for the fourth. Certainly the Arabs attacked in 1973. But I fail to see how an attack on one's own territory can possibly be construed as aggression. Mr. Dick also chooses not to mention the thousands of Arabs whose relatives and friends have been blown to pieces in Israel's acts of state terrorism.

It may soothe Israel's conscience to assert that world opposition to Israel stems from a fear of a cut in Arab oil supplies and from Arab oil wealth. Secure access to oil and international monetary stability are certainly legitimate concerns for any government. Of greater concern, however, is world peace, which is directly threatened by continuing conflict in the Middle East. The world can see, whatever Israel and its supporters might choose to believe, that there is a Palestinian determination in its homeland; that its homeland lies in the post-1921 area of mandated Palestine; and that there will be no end to the Middle East conflict, and the attendant danger of superpower confrontation, until Israel acknowledges these facts.

Mr. Dick asserts that it must be left to "the Israeli people alone and by itself to decide what steps and security needs this situation requires." It is precisely because the Middle East conflict has worldwide ramifications that this argument must be rejected.

For the record, I am a British citizen who has lived both in Israel and the Arab countries. My first sojourn in Israel was on a kibbutz a few kilometers from the Golan Heights. This was in 1967 and my experience of Syrian artillery fire during the six day war did not lead

me to a position of uncritical sympathy for Israel. Instead, I began to examine the reasons for the conflict. And at its root I found Israel's denial of Palestinian rights and its appetite for land.

DR. A.R. GEORGE.

London.

### 'Carterspeak'

Re The Washington Post editorial "Youngspeak, Carterspeak" (IHT, July 19):

Was President Carter helping Anatoli Shcharansky, Alexander Ginzburg and other defendants in Moscow by public interventions in their favor?

Valery Giscard d'Estaing did not think so and he recommended to Mr. Carter to use more discreet ways, such as diplomatic channels or direct conversations with Mr. Brezhnev. But all these methods have been tried without success. Also, Andrei Sakharov, as well as close relatives of the Moscow defendants, are aware of this and highly appreciate Mr. Carter's public remarks.

And infinitely more is at stake than just the personal fate of those tried in Moscow — human rights, justice, the respect of the Helsinki and other agreements are the ideals for which the Soviet dissidents are fighting. In a struggle for a noble cause, the ultimate objective can not be to save or to free this or that individual. Soviet dissidents know this and accept without hesitation to pay the very high price imposed on them for their courage. They have repeatedly entreated Mr. Carter to speak frankly and openly in their favor. It would be difficult to imagine how the head of the most powerful democracy in the world could ignore these appeals.

G. ENGLEMAN.

Brussels.

### Fighting Tyranny

When will repression, tyranny, and corruption end on this globe? When every person realizes that the struggle for freedom, democracy, and justice is not just something for political leaders, reporters, and assorted idealists, but a struggle we

## Italy's Communists: Not Enough Change

Jonathan Power

ROME — Antonio Gramsci the great founder of Italian Communism wrote in 1920: Italy is truly prey to demonic spirits, impossible to control or comprehend: the soul principle of order is to be found in the working class, in the proletariat will to inscribe Italy concretely and actively in the world historical process. The principle of order can only express itself politically in a rigidly organized Communist Party, which sets itself a clear unambiguous objective.

Has nothing changed in Italy in 60 years? There is still the feeling of events uncontrolled. There is still a rigidly organized Communist Party. One thing, of course, is different. The Italian Communist Party (PCI) is now on the threshold of national power. Already its control over the regions and the major cities is enormous. Its impact on Italian culture is all pervasive. There is only the marriage with the Christian Democrats to be consummated and Italy at last will be theirs.

But what kind of "order" would it bring?

### Turns It Around

Giorgio Napolitano, a member of the PCI's directorate, turns the question around and says the PCI must enter the government to end the present disorder. Without the "historical compromise" the "crisis of Italian society might come to a head with catastrophic results for all democratic forces."

In a similar vein speaks Ugo La Malfa, the president of the Italian Republican Party and a former strong opponent of alliances with the PCI. He believes the Communists have to come to power to avoid the "continuing government budget deficit, the excessively high cost of social security, wage costs running far ahead of productivity, and the need to mount rescue operations for a broad segment of the country's industry."

Yet all this leaves the big questions unanswered. Would Communism order or maintain or subvert democracy? Would Communism owe its primary allegiance to the West or to the East? Would Communist order really come to grips with the underlying problem of the Italian economy, the continuous buying off of workers' unrest by inflationary wage settlements and undisciplined job protection?

### Backs Democracy

At the 60th anniversary of the October Revolution in Moscow last November, Enrico Berlinguer, the PCI chief attempted to answer the first of these questions. He announced unashamedly that he was for democracy, the coexistence of different political parties and cultural and philosophical pluralism. Yet the fact remains that this highly principled man, whose own commitment to democracy few doubt, finds it on occasion difficult to put thought into practice. Only a few months earlier, when Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist leader, published his book "Eurocommunism and the State" which accused the Soviet Union of not being socialist, of not being a worker's democracy, Berlinguer took an ambiguous line. He interceded with Moscow on Carrillo's behalf but at the same time he warned Carrillo to be more careful. Berlinguer is still

not able to totally distance him from Moscow. When I asked Piero Spinelli, the independent duty who ran on the Communist ticket in the 1976 election, to comment on this, he replied "the still has the problem of wanting avoid a showdown with the Soviet Union, a showdown with its past."

There is a similar ambiguity when it comes to foreign policy. Berlinguer in his report to the Central Committee in May, 1977 said "We must quite calmly explain that it is not part of our policy our objectives to alter the balance and relationships between the blocs and to bring about the unilateral departure from NATO. On such questions as the balance of power, a united Europe, and sent in the Soviet Union, the PCI has shown its independence. Moscow. Yet when Central Committee member, Lucio Lombardo Radice, was asked by George I. Pan in May of last year whether a "grave international crisis" between the Soviet Union and the West, the PCI would "stay loyal to the Western alliance," answered: "We would change to Soviet side, of course." And by examining PCI policy on such issues as its initial response to the Sadat peace initiative or the revolution in Ethiopia, one can see the unmistakable hallmark of Soviet policy.

### Ambivalence

On economic policy, although the ambivalence is less pronounced there is on Berlinguer's part a certain lack of courage. In January Luciano Lama, the leader of the Communist CGIL, Italy's large trade union federation, gave an interview to La Repubblica in which he called for a slowdown in wage class wage claims. He said he had gone further than the union could sustain and now was the time to retrench. The interview was published two days before Berlinguer was due to speak at the Central Committee of the PCI. Surprisingly, he ignored the Lama interview and the impression was formed many that Berlinguer lacked the determination to deal effectively with working class demands.

The Italian Communist Party has, since Gramsci's day, evolved beyond all recognition. It has repudiated much of its past. Many of its leading personalities are true democrats. Yet it is still too close to the Soviet Union, too close to Leninism and too much of a prisoner of traditional constituency to prove the kind of government a country "prey to demonic spirits" need.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

ers and which will bring on our own deserved destruction in time — let's get on with the work at hand.

CHRISTIAN K. HANSEN.

Nova Friburgo, Brazil.

### ERA: Moral Issue

Anyone who has examined the material published by the proponents of the proposed Equal Rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States, knows that the ERA has nothing whatsoever to do with more "rights" for women.

The issue is a moral issue. Proponents of ERA wish to establish their religion, secular humanism, as the state religion of these United States. They demand that abortion be made a constitutional right. Indeed, if ERA were ratified, abortion would be a constitutional right.

Laws of a country reflect the religious persuasion of the majority of its citizens, which, in the United States has been the Judeo-Christian philosophy. Our laws, therefore, have been based on the Ten Commandments.

Should the media address itself to the moral issue of ERA?

PATRICIA FAWCETT.

Oxford, Miss.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman John Hay Whitney	Co-Chairman Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.330.000 F. R.C. Paris No. 73 B  
3112 181, Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92085 Neuilly sur Seine. Tel. 747-1243  
Tél. 01-718 Herald Tribune Cable, Herald Tribune  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter S. Thayer  
Droits exceptés SUNDAY  
In U.S.A. Subscription price \$225 yearly  
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101 © 1978 International  
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Conventions Postale No. 54 211

JULY 27 1978



FROM SAINT LAURENT — Yesterday's showing of the fall-winter Paris collections had these stars: a long-waisted velvet



dress (left) with taffeta ruffles and leg exposure, and (right) a bellboy suit trimmed with braid and complete with a bellboy's cap.

## Saint Laurent Drives Home His Change of Heart

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 26 — Yves Saint Laurent says it the way it is, and no mistake. Skirts are narrow and short, just skimming the knees. Those who came to his opening today with tape measures to make sure they are 16½ inches off the floor.

In his ready-to-wear collection four months ago, the world's most famous and influential fashion designer indicated that he had had it with the peasants and the voluminous skirts that hid the legs. But he waited for today's super-production to drive home his change of heart. At least a thousand spectators watched the opening of his fall made-to-order collection in the Intercontinental's enormous ballroom. They were packed to five rows deep around the runway but sat quietly mesmerized for two hours.

This time Saint Laurent does a lot of clowning around with the accessories, but don't be led astray by the hat with the bird nesting on top, the red glove on one hand and the blue on another, or the feathers sprouting from shoes. He enjoys a little fun and beneath it is a direct message: Back to a more contemporary shape of clothes. Even though the satins, the velvets, the embroidered chiffons and laces are luxurious, and they are fantastically decorated, Saint Laurent's own young preference for ready-to-wear comes home more clearly than ever in this collection that, for its money, is the most wearable that he has ever made.

### Plain Pumps

The suits are the most important items in the collection, but they are more like glorified separates than traditional suits. The jackets, from bellhop length to hip length with a fitted back, are usually a different color from the skirt, and the red jacket with the black skirt is the favorite combination. They are worn with high-neck blouses and plain pumps. As far as Saint Laurent is concerned, the boots seemed to have followed the peasants.

Though this is the all-time black season in Paris, Saint Laurent mixes his black with more color than some of the other houses. Sometimes the colored jackets are decorated on the chest with what look like caricatures of white birds, a part of the Spanish feeling that runs all through the collection. All the jackets are bound with black satin to give them that pampered, couture look.

There are literally tons of black velvet in the collection. Saint Laurent uses it for details on the topcoats that look like men's elegant overcoats and for hats. Black velvet

makes little satin-bound jackets that top tartan skirts, the only ones with swinging pleats. He uses the black velvet suit for both day and night, though for evening the blouse will be a jazzy gold lame or black sequins, the pumps become strip sandals and the hat a head dress.

Pants have equal importance with skirts and are worn with the same jackets. Part of Saint Laurent's drive toward simplicity is the comeback of normal pants. They are slim and straight, but ankle length and no eccentricities.

### The Hat Story

Nothing in the collection ever appears without something on the head. Besides the change in length, the hat is the biggest story. Paris has to offer. When you pare down to a shape in clothes that is brief and narrow, you simply have to put something on top: glitter-studded flower arrangements sometimes sprouting feathers that match corsets dangling around the neck. For the legs that need dressing up, too, there are black nylons that have a seam down the back.

Between his skirt suits and pants suits, there's not much room for daytime dresses, but, if you want one, it's the chemise. Saint Laurent does a nice one in black velvet with full sleeves.

For evening, it's mostly black velvet, but with lots of glitter. He does the belted black suit jacket in gold lame and gives black velvet pants a sleeveless gold sequin top under a sheer, jeweled cardigan — one of many. An ankle-length, unbelted dress looks neat and quite elegant, but the mid-calf length

## Medicaid Fraud Cited in Senate

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI) — The government has been able to recover only a small portion of the millions of dollars lost through Medicaid and Medicare fraud, says Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

"The fraud figures are staggering so far," Sen. Church said yesterday, noting that federal Medicaid losses totaled more than \$650 million a year. He said that officials reported less than 20 major federal convictions last year.

"That is trifling compared to the enormous amount of money which is being skimmed off by crooked people," Sen. Church said during hearings by the Senate Special Committee on Aging.

looks all wrong. Eyes accustom themselves quickly to the shorter length, perhaps because we wore it for so long.

Saint Laurent does a whole group of short dress dresses that have long torso-fitted tops of lame brocade and minute little skirts of black tulle, like a ballerina's tutu. For Harlow types there are two floor-length undulating dresses of hot pink and gold satin color, cut on the bias.

### Edwardian Look

Saint Laurent has always liked the stately Edwardian look. He expresses it this time in white satin blouses with leg-of-mutton sleeves and in long black velvet gowns with small trains. He even hints at the bustle, as he has before.

There is more jewelry in the collection than usual. With the daytime clothes he likes wide cuff bracelets, shaped like miniature crowns and studded with fake rubies and emeralds. Smaller crowns make lapel pins on some of the suit jackets. Mad earrings are worn with everything. They include chandelier drops, big stars and jewel-encrusted bow ties.

For the climax of the show, Saint Laurent, who always loves the footlights, goes theatrical with clothes that are tributes to Zizi Jeanmaire, Carmen and other grease-paint heroines and to those friends like Betty Catroux and Loulou de la Falaise. At the end of two hours they are a lot of fun, and an accepted part of what is certainly the greatest fashion show on earth.

Many of the spectators came dressed in Saint Laurent fashions as a tribute to the designer. Among them were Catherine Deneuve and Paloma Picasso, who was in hot orange with a black ruffle around the neck. Among the American fans were Estee Lauder, Lynn Wyatt, Nan Kemper, Tatiana and Alex Liberman.

At Guy Laroche's the story is back to strict tailoring and good grooming, with veiled bowlers, fancy stockings and gloves to go with the strong, very sexy suits.

Besides the daytime, square-shouldered suit, Laroche reveals the theater suit. Mostly made of black velvet, it has a skirt, often so skinny it unbusts down the front, making for a lot of leg exposure. Under the jacket, the models wear white satin, halter-neck vests.

The little black dress that is part of the Paris story is also very prominent around here. The best are the lingerie black chiffon and lace ones, with camisole tops and black, lacy stockings to match.

In his first attempt to capture the

American market, Laroche will open the first of 30 boutiques in New York this September.

## The Celebrated Panovs in Fine Form for London

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 26 (IHT) — It was a strangely grim and oddly balanced program chosen by the Batsheva Dance Company of Israel to open their first London season. Two serious works about war and suffering, with a smoochy cabaret-style pas de deux in between, scarcely provided the kind of fare sought by audiences wanting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the State of Israel or to applaud the artistry and virtuosity of the celebrated Panovs. Nevertheless, the evening had its own rewards.

The late John Cranko's "Song of My People," created for Batsheva in 1971, is an inventive and moving work, if a trifle overlong, showing the rebirth of the Jews after the Holocaust. Performed almost entirely without music, it is accompanied by a recording of Chana Maron, the distinguished Israeli actress, reciting Hebrew poems. Translations are provided in the printed program, but her voice and Cranko's choreography are so expressive that it is scarcely necessary to read them.

Using a combination of mime, hand gestures and folk dance, Cranko shows how versatile and effective a modern dance company can be. The male dancing in particular is notable for its athletic virility: 50 minutes of this work was an exhausting emotional experience and I think it was unwise of Paul Sanasardo, Batsheva's American director, to perform Kurt Jooss' classic, "The Green Table," on the same program. Its message against war and hypocritical diplomacy still works well, though I'm not sure that it is still needed. It was well performed, but it's not easy to respond twice in one evening on the same wavelength and it is not a particularly good way of displaying the strength of a dance company.

Subsequent programs may rectify that, and may also give better opportunities to Valery and Galina

Panov, fresh from their enormous success in New York.

Even in Norbert Vesak's "Belong" it was obvious that they are in fine form. She did perfect unsupported pirouettes and he caught and held her in sensational jumps and lifts. He is slimmer now than when we saw him here three years ago and, indeed, he said on television that he is in his best shape for 15 years. A virtuoso pas de deux like the "Corsair" would have been more rewarding — perhaps we will have to wait for that sort of excitement. The Panovs will stay on at the Festival Hall after the Batsheva season, appearing in Victor Hochhauser's gala nights of ballet in a bill also including Margot Fonteyn and Natalia Makarova.

The Royal Ballet seems to have been refreshed by its tour of Los Angeles, Chicago and Houston, and Anthony Dowell, its male star, is also perhaps intoxicated by his prospects with the American Ballet Theater. Whatever the reason, he seems especially happy and relaxed, and at the top of his effortless, stylish form.

In "The Sleeping Beauty" last night, his pirouettes, starting at dazzling speed and beautifully controlled as they slowed down, were an object lesson. In "Four Schumann Pieces" last week, the only complaint I have heard about his dancing is that he made it look too easy.

"The Sleeping Beauty" was a special performance to honor Dame Ninette de Valois' 80th birthday. The company, headed by Lesley Collier as a disarmingly girlish but technically assured Aurora, gave of its best, doubtless knowing that, whatever she may say, without De Valois the company would probably not exist.

Last Saturday's program, untransmitted to U.S. television by satellite, had such a lively and amusing performance of Kenneth MacMillan's "Elite Syncopations" that one could almost believe it is a

good ballet. Most unusually, the company also performed a series of diversissements which not only showed off its fine dancers but also the astonishing versatility of Sir Frederick Ashton. His "Tweeetum and Tweedledee," previously only performed at galas, is a comic gem — charming, funny, original, musical and a perfect vehicle for Wayne Sleep and Graham Fletcher.

The program ended with the balcony scene from MacMillan's "Romeo and Juliet," so well acted and danced by Collier and Dowell that it was completely effective, even out of context. Indeed, MacMillan's lyrical and romantic skill is in some ways seen to even greater advantage without the crowd scenes that normally precede it.

The Royal Ballet season at Covent Garden ends this Saturday; the Batsheva continues at Festival Hall to Aug. 3.

## Dance

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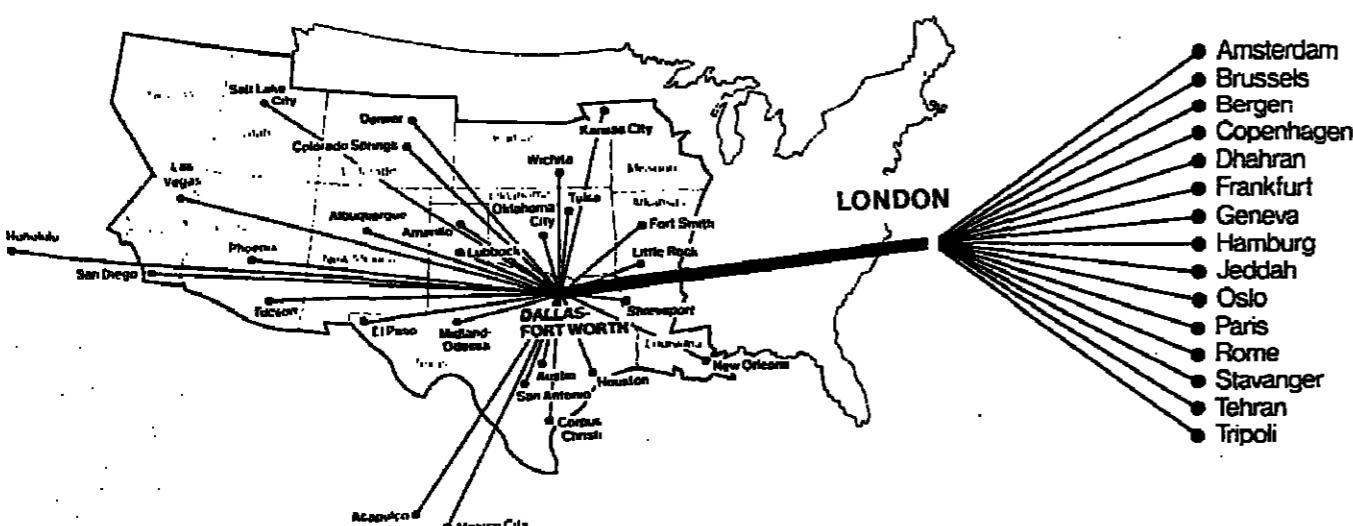
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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 26

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Yield	100s	Close	Prev	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in \$	P/E	Yield	100s	Close	Prev
21	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	47	47% APL	4.75	4.70	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
22	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	48	48% APL	4.80	4.75	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
23	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	49	49% APL	4.90	4.85	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
24	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	50	50% APL	5.00	4.95	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
25	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	51	51% APL	5.10	5.05	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
26	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	52	52% APL	5.20	5.15	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
27	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	53	53% APL	5.30	5.25	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
28	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	54	54% APL	5.40	5.35	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
29	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	55	55% APL	5.50	5.45	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
30	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	56	56% APL	5.60	5.55	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
31	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	57	57% APL	5.70	5.65	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
32	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	58	58% APL	5.80	5.75	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
33	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	59	59% APL	5.90	5.85	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
34	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	60	60% APL	6.00	5.95	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
35	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	61	61% APL	6.10	6.05	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
36	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	62	62% APL	6.20	6.15	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
37	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	63	63% APL	6.30	6.25	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
38	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	64	64% APL	6.40	6.35	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
39	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	65	65% APL	6.50	6.45	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
40	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	66	66% APL	6.60	6.55	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
41	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	67	67% APL	6.70	6.65	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
42	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	68	68% APL	6.80	6.75	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
43	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	69	69% APL	6.90	6.85	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
44	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	70	70% APL	7.00	6.95	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
45	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	71	71% APL	7.10	7.05	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
46	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	72	72% APL	7.20	7.15	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
47	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	73	73% APL	7.30	7.25	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
48	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	74	74% APL	7.40	7.35	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
49	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	75	75% APL	7.50	7.45	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
50	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	76	76% APL	7.60	7.55	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
51	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	77	77% APL	7.70	7.65	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
52	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	78	78% APL	7.80	7.75	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
53	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	79	79% APL	7.90	7.85	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
54	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	80	80% APL	8.00	7.95	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
55	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	81	81% APL	8.10	8.05	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
56	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	82	82% APL	8.20	8.15	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
57	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	83	83% APL	8.30	8.25	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
58	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	84	84% APL	8.40	8.35	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
59	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	85	85% APL	8.50	8.45	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
60	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	86	86% APL	8.60	8.55	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
61	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	87	87% APL	8.70	8.65	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
62	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	88	88% APL	8.80	8.75	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
63	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	89	89% APL	8.90	8.85	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
64	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	90	90% APL	9.00	8.95	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
65	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	91	91% APL	9.10	9.05	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
66	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	92	92% APL	9.20	9.15	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
67	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	93	93% APL	9.30	9.25	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
68	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	94	94% APL	9.40	9.35	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
69	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	95	95% APL	9.50	9.45	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
70	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	96	96% APL	9.60	9.55	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
71	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	97	97% APL	9.70	9.65	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
72	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	98	98% APL	9.80	9.75	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
73	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	99	99% APL	9.90	9.85	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
74	20% APL	2.10	2.05	0.33	34%	34%	34%	34%	34%	100	100% APL	10.00	9.95	0.75	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										12 Month Stock High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close									
12%	61% CNA	1.10	5.5	116	1134	43	35%	60%	414	40%	414	34	38	27	108	2.4	12	188	57%	57%	20	+	+						
13%	11% CHAI	1.30	6.0	14	12	12	12	15	10	10	14	14	28	19%	Circle	2.00	4.0	179	174	20	20	+	+						
14%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
15%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
16%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
17%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
18%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
19%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
20%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
21%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
22%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
23%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
24%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
25%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
26%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
27%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
28%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
29%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
30%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
31%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
32%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
33%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
34%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
35%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
36%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
37%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
38%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
39%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
40%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
41%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
42%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
43%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
44%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
45%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
46%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
47%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
48%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
49%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
50%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
51%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
52%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
53%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
54%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
55%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
56%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
57%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
58%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
59%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
60%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
61%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
62%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
63%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
64%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
65%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
66%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
67%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
68%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
69%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
70%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
71%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
72%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
73%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
74%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
75%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
76%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
77%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
78%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
79%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
80%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81	40%	49%	24	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14						
81%	11% CFC	2.70	3.5	9	81																								

**Britain Sets  
Outline for  
Growth Aim****Warns of Readiness****To Control Imports**

LONDON, July 26 (AP-DJ) — Leaders of Britain's Trades Union Congress (TUC) and the Labor Party, including Prime Minister James Callaghan, today unveiled an agreement outlining long-range political and economic objectives into the 1980s.

The prime aim is to reduce unemployment through faster economic growth. "Given North Sea oil," the document says, "there should be scope for us to grow faster than our main industrial competitors at a rate well above 3 percent per annum in the years ahead."

Among conditions for achieving this objective are increased investment, especially by the public sector, improved industrial performance and success in the battle against inflation. But the document warns that if this attempt should fail, the government may resort to protectionist measures.

"The government needs to be ready to use selective and temporary import controls if these prove to be necessary," it asserts. "Neither the U.K. nor any of the other industrial countries will be able to resist protectionist pressures in their countries if the growth of world trade continues to be depressed."

The Prime Minister said at a press conference that "this is not a threat." He said it was a "generally acknowledged statement" that was "made clear to us by the U.S." at the Bonn summit. The United States, France and West Germany face growing protectionist pressures, Mr. Callaghan noted.

The document, the fourth of its kind, said a "fundamental reform" of the Common Market's agricultural policy is required in the effort to keep down U.K. food prices.

Concerning proposals to "integrate" Britain's financial institutions, it states that "the Bank of England should act on behalf of the government in monetary affairs and not as an independent body in its own right; it should not act as the spokesman or representative of the financial institutions."

Meanwhile Industry Secretary Anthony Vane announced a £70-million plan stretching over five years to assist the microelectronic manufacture of microelectronic products. Funds will cover up to 50 percent of the cost of research and development and 25 percent of investment costs.

Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell also said that Britain has obtained assurances from the EEC Commission that tighter controls will be exercised on textile imports from "low-cost" suppliers in Western Europe.

**Saudis Adjust Riyal Rate**

BAHRAIN, July 26 (Reuters) — Saudi Arabia today adjusted the riyal against the dollar, the third move in two weeks, to reflect the decline of the U.S. currency in terms of the International Monetary Fund's special drawing right to which the Saudi currency is linked. Money market sources said. They said the new exchange rate communicated by the Saudi Monetary Agency is 3.41 riyals to the dollar.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Leyland Seeking Aid from Nissan**

British Leyland is seeking technical assistance from Nissan Motor of Japan. Nissan says the nationalized U.K. carmaker is seeking technical aid in remodeling engines to be mounted in its automobiles for overseas markets and in assisting to design new passenger models. Nissan says it will be some time before it acts on the request, but adds that it hopes its cooperation could help soften the criticism about the flow of Japanese cars to the British market. According to Japanese sources, BL wants Nissan to extend technical assistance in developing various sizes of low-pollution engines to meet U.S. and Japanese emission control standards that are tougher than those of Britain.

**GM's Mid-Month Sales Spurt**

U.S. car sales in mid-July rose 5 percent from last year on the strength of a big year-to-year increase at General Motors. In the July 11-20 period, total sales of U.S.-built cars were 261,870 units, compared with 249,300 in the year-earlier period. The results were roughly in line with the predictions made by auto-company analysts. GM's sales in the mid-July period rose 18.3 percent. Ford's sales dropped 9.2 percent and officials blamed the decline on the effects of a sales incentive contest in the year-earlier period. Chrysler's sales fell 4.5 percent while American Motors registered a 4.3-percent decline.

**Co-Determination Fails to End Strife**

By Jonathan Kandell

STOCKHOLM (NYT) — Eighteen months ago, when Sweden put into effect a law requiring management to negotiate with employees before making any important change in working or employment conditions, Ulla Christiansson thought it was a very good idea.

"I felt the time had come for employees to participate in deciding anything that affects their work," explained Mrs. Christiansson, an interior designer who considers herself politically "well to the left" of center.

A few months ago, she first saw the law in practice when she was called in by a state health insurance company to redesign its branch in a Stockholm suburb, and the 15 employees in the office met with her to discuss the new design. "It just went on and on, and it was complete chaos," she said. "One of them said he liked his aunt's curtains, and wouldn't it be nice if we had the same thing for the office. Some people wanted new typewriters and bookcases — we were only supposed to be doing curtains, rugs, wall colors and chairs — and always, it was the loudest people who made the final decisions."

It took four days for her to do a job she had planned to complete in a day or two. The insurance company paid for the extra time, but she found the experience unenjoyable, and it took time away from other jobs she had planned to do at a more leisurely pace.

Sweden, Denmark, West Germany and the Netherlands have put into effect plans to increase employee participation in management decisions. Sweden and the Netherlands have also offered labor unions the chance to buy equity in private companies. But in all these countries, the "co-determination" has recently run a bumpy course. Time and money can be lost, as Mrs. Christiansson discovered, over decisions that are peripheral to the company's main activity.

Co-determination has not eliminated suspicion between workers and employers, as it was intended to. Suspicion has grown as the

employees' authority to make decisions has approached that of managers. In West Germany, for example, workers have been represented on management boards for more than 20 years, but heated controversy has resulted during the last two years from a new law giving workers almost half the representation on the boards of companies with more than 2,000 employees.

Sluggish economic growth, rising unemployment and a slowdown in wage increases in recent years have also adversely affected the previously smooth path toward co-determination in Western Europe. Labor unions are all the more eager to strengthen their workers' voice in management to make up for low raises.

"If workers are going to have to forgo real increases in their purchasing power," said Wim Kok, a Dutch labor leader, "then they are going to have to be compensated by expanding the decision-making power in their places of work. But I think it is a mistake to believe businessmen who claim they would be more receptive to giving workers more say in management if only the economy were in better shape."

Profits Off 50% — In Sweden, the co-determination law has coincided with the country's worst economic crisis since the 1930's. Last year, profits of companies listed on the Stockholm stock exchange fell by 90 percent, the gross national product dropped 2.4 percent, and inflation was more than 11 percent.

"This is about the most progressive country in the West," said the president of a foreign subsidiary in Stockholm, "and in normal times I think businessmen here could have taken the co-determination law in their stride. But the law came at the worst possible moment. Not only do people tend to sit around talking endlessly about small problems, but we're seeing debates over the most basic kinds of management decisions — whether to relocate, cut down on the labor force, invest in new machinery and research, or merge."

The new law does not take away from management the final decision. But the debates it generates

**Kawasaki, Amax in Joint Exploration**

Kawasaki Steel will embark on a massive exploration for chromium ore in Southeast Asia in a joint venture with Amax Chromite Corp., a subsidiary of Connecticut-based Amax Inc. The two firms have signed an agreement for joint exploration and evaluation of 2.7 million tons of chromium ore in Papua, New Guinea, with possible joint development of any property found commercially viable. Under the agreement, Kawasaki will invest \$3 million over a two-year period and will supply technicians for the project. The joint-venture also will make a survey in Indonesia, the Philippines and other Asian countries. The U.S. company in return will sell 50 percent of exploration rights of its tin and chromium prospects in the area.

**Allied Artists, Bell & Howell in Pact**

Allied Artists Industries and Bell & Howell have entered into an agreement whereby Bell & Howell will provide video-cassette duplicating and fulfillment services to support Allied Artists' entry into marketing feature films on pre-recorded cassettes for home videotape recorders. Allied says the agreement calls for high volume duplication and distribution of about 100 of its major motion pictures for introduction in the fall. These include "Papillon," "The Man Who Would Be King" and "The Story of O."

within the company can wear down the top executives. Such debates played a part in the unsuccessful attempt last year to merge Sweden's two large auto producers, Volvo and Saab. The deal fell through, reportedly because Saab's white-collar employees felt their company would be financially more sound without Volvo.

Last month, Volvo announced a reorganization plan that would cut 40 percent of the company in Norwegian hands. But the plan requires the approval of Swedish employees, who are alarmed by the prospect of losing 500 of their company's 41,626 domestic jobs to Norwegians.

On the other hand, Volvo has found the co-determination provisions useful during the last year in gaining labor agreement to stop production for short periods because of accumulating inventories.

The co-determination law has also made itself felt in state firms. LKAB, a state-owned mining concern that is losing more than \$20 million a year in its iron ore operations in the Arctic Circle, is having a hard time convincing its workers to accept the possibility of moving operations elsewhere in the country.

"Workers don't accept so easily anymore being moved away from familiar surroundings," said Anders Forsblad, information director at LKAB's mines.

Some management officials say they are troubled by the ambiguity of the co-determination law. A key section states that co-determination negotiations embrace salary contracts, work conditions and "other aspects of management." Labor leaders have welcomed this vagueness because they believe it will permit the role of employees to change. "We are not setting any limits," said Anna Hedberg, an official with L.O., the largest labor federation. "Labor's rights will be gradually expanded."

Others think that the controversy over co-determination will fade once the novelty wears off. "I suspect that the companies are distracting workers with decisions on small things like decorating offices so that they will be too tired to debate the really big issues," said Mrs. Christiansson.

**Activity Off  
.7% in June  
For Japan****Index for Shipments  
Also Drops to 0.3%**

TOKYO, July 24 (AP-DJ) — Japan's industrial activity slumped a seasonally adjusted 0.7 percent last month from May and was up only 5 percent from a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry reported today.

In May, industrial activity had gained 0.3 percent from the prior month and 6.6 percent from a year earlier.

The manufacturing and mining production index in June was at 121.5 on the 1975-based measure. The preliminary report showed the index of manufacturers' shipments also off an adjusted 0.3 percent from May and up only 5.9 percent from a year earlier to stand at 120.7 (1975 equals 100), following a 1.3-percent gain in May and 6.8-percent annual gain in May.

Japan's manufacturers continued the process of inventory adjustment last month, with the index down 1.4 percent from May and 3.8 percent from a year earlier to stand at 102.1, following a 0.3-percent monthly and 1.4-percent yearly decline in May.

The index of producers' inventories to shipments ratio showed a preliminary 0.7-percent monthly and 8.8-percent annual decline to stand at 84.3, following declines of 2.4 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively, in May.

The decline in June industrial activity was the first setback since October 1977 when the index dropped by the same margin. MITI said the decline in both shipments and production last month suggests that industries still are holding back to work down high inventories. The latest MITI survey shows that major manufacturing industries expect that production will be down 0.5 percent in July and up by a slight 0.1 percent in August.

**Prices Rise  
On NYSE**

NEW YORK, July 26 (Reuters) — The New York Stock Exchange, aided by encouraging June trade figures today, extended yesterday's gain in the heaviest volume in more than a month.

Analysts cited profit-taking as the market registered its busiest session since June 14 when 37.29 million shares changed hands.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 7.62 points to 847.19 and advanced declines 988 to 474. Volume rose to 36.83 million shares from yesterday's 25.4 million.

Airlines continued their leadership. Pan American, in heavy trading, added 1/4 to 1 1/2, its highest price in several years. UAL added 1/4 to 3/8 and American rose 1/4 to 1 1/2. Eastern slipped 1/4 to 1 1/2 in heavy trading.

Polaroid, which yesterday raised the quarterly dividend, continued to climb, gaining 1/4 to 4 1/2. Eastman Kodak also active, rose 1/4 to 60 1/2.

Bates Manufacturing picked up 1/2 to 5 1/2. It received an offer from two firms to buy its wholly owned Virginia Iron Coal and Coke unit for \$95 million in cash and notes.

Bethlehem Steel, which rose 1 1/4 yesterday, ended on 1 1/4 to 24 1/4. International Business Machines added 1 1/4 to 27 3/4.

Among the oils, Exxon picked up 1/4 to 45 1/2 and Getty dropped two to 35 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose in active trading. The index topped yesterday's record level, adding 0.62 to 153.12 and the average price per share rose four cents.

Volume of 4.49 million shares was up from the 3.56 million traded yesterday and option volume expanded to 73,070 contracts from 61,717.

International Banknote led the active list, easing 1/4 to 3 1/4. Total Petroleum North America, in second place, gained 1/4 to 12 1/4.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly higher, corn and oats higher and soybeans substantially higher today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 3/4 to 1 1/4 cents; corn up 2 1/4 to 3; oats up 2 1/4 to 2 1/2; and soybeans up 7 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents.

**Citicorp Reduces Notes Offering**

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT) — Citicorp's offering of floating-rate notes put on sale today was reduced in size to \$200 million from \$250 million and was priced to yield 9 percent initially.

The note sale is the second floating-rate issue marketed by the big bank-holding company. The yield that investors get will vary from half-year to half-year based on a complex series of formulas that link the rate of return to the corporate equivalent yield of six-month Treasury bills. Their final maturity is 1998.

The interest on the notes is set at 120 basis points higher than the corporate equivalent yield for six-month Treasury bills. The first five years the notes are outstanding, this 120-basis-point differential will remain constant, although the minimum will not be permitted to drop below 7 1/2 percent. During the second five years, the yield will be set every six months at 100 basis points higher than six-month bills, and the minimum will be 7 percent.

For their last 10 years, the spread above six-month bills will be 75 basis points with a 6 1/2 percent minimum.

Unlike the first Citicorp floating-rate note sale, which was made in 1974, today's is designed chiefly for institutional investors. The 1974 notes were set to yield 100 basis points more than three-month Treasury bills, with new yields set every six months.

**U.S. Trade Deficit Off Sharply**

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Reuters) — The U.S. trade deficit fell sharply in June to its lowest level in more than a year, the government reported today. The news propelled the dollar sharply higher on the foreign-exchange markets.

The Commerce Department said imports exceeded exports by \$1.6 billion in June — the smallest monthly shortfall since a \$640-million deficit in May last year. The new figure represents a considerable improvement on the May 1978 deficit on \$2.25 billion.

Calculated the way most nations compute their trade figures to include the cost of insurance and freight on imports without affecting exports, the June trade deficit was a seasonally adjusted \$2.48 billion compared with a deficit of \$3.14 billion in May.

The department said that in the first half of this year, the trade account was in the red by almost \$16.5 billion, an increase of about \$5 billion over the 1977 period. Assuming there were no changes in trade patterns between July and December, the deficit for the full year would be about \$33 billion, up sharply from last year's record \$26.5 billion.

However, the administration is forecasting a gradual improvement in the trade picture for the second half and last month's showing seems to confirm this. If the improvement continues, the total deficit this year may be similar to that of 1977.

The department said exports rose by 3.2 percent last month to a record 12.13 billion, while imports fell by 1.9 percent to \$13.72 billion.

During the first six months of this year, exports increased by just over 10 percent to \$66.36 billion, but imports rose at an even faster rate, despite June's decline, gaining over 15 percent to \$82.73 billion.

U.S. imports of oil rose sharply in June, increasing by almost 10 percent from May, but the department reported that for the first half of the year oil imports were down by 12 percent from the year-ago period. The average cost of a barrel of imported crude oil was \$13.37 in June, up one cent from May, but below the \$13.40 the United States was paying in June last year.

Exports of most U.S. goods rose last month, with the department reporting sharp increases in overseas shipments of aircraft, food and raw materials such as cotton. Most of the major import categories declined, with the nation buying less food

**June Sets Low  
In Over a Year**

and raw materials, although imports of machinery and automobiles increased slightly.

The trade deficit with Japan fell to \$1 billion in June from 1.02 billion in May, preliminary figures show. U.S. imports from Japan rose to \$2.05 billion in June from \$2.03 billion in May, while U.S. exports increased to \$1.05 billion from \$1.01 billion.

In the six months through June, Japan had a surplus in trade with the United States of \$6.32 billion, up from a surplus of \$3.36 billion a year earlier.

Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps said trade data for May and June suggest the improvement in the trade deficit the administration has been expecting is beginning to take place. She said she was "particularly pleased" by the strong growth in U.S. exports during recent months. She said while the trade picture has responded to the currency adjustments which have occurred, "nonetheless we still have a long way to go."

She said that oil imports remain too large and that experts are forecasting that they will start rising again, after declining in the first half.

**U.S. Officials See Higher  
Prices and Slower Growth**

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Reuters) — The Congressional Budget Office said today that inflation is accelerating while the economic expansion is giving indications of running out of steam.

It said in a report on the fiscal 1979 budget that these two factors represent a troubling policy dilemma: Standard anti-inflation measures may weaken growth and perhaps lead to a recession, while policies designed to sustain the expansion may increase pressures on prices.

The Budget Office estimated real gross national product will rise by 3.5 to 4.5 percent this year, slowing to between 2.7 and 4.2 percent in 1979. It estimates the unemployment rate will not improve much from its mid-1978 level.

The report estimates the consumer price index will rise between 6.8 and 7.8 percent this year and even in the absence of any anticipated shocks, inflation is projected to remain very high next year, although somewhat below the 1978 rate.

The projections are based on the assumption that a \$15 billion tax cut will be enacted, that interest rates will not rise much further and that credit conditions will not become so restrictive as to abort the recovery.

The report said the prospective slowdown is based on the assumption that the housing industry will contract somewhat from its present high rate of activity, consumer spending will be constrained by high debt-to-income ratios and that

capital spending is not likely to show any improvement. However, both the foreign trade and local government sectors are expected to provide somewhat of a greater stimulus than they did last year.

At the same time, Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, told the Senate Budget Committee inflation should fall during the rest of this year, led by lower prices for food.

He said the administration expects the rate of growth of real gross national product in the second half of this year to be in the range of 3.5 to 4 percent.

"Growth would weaken in 1979 in the absence of the tax cut proposed by the administration. With it, however, growth in personal consumption and investment should be strengthened enough to maintain a growth rate near 4 percent again in 1979," he said.

**Dollar Is Up  
In Europe**

LONDON, July 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell to another record low against the yen for the third consecutive day today, but rose against most other currencies following news that the U.S. trade deficit in June had declined.

In Tokyo, the dollar fell to 195.05 yen from 195.52 yesterday as the Bank of Japan absorbed an estimated \$200 million of the \$870 million of spot turnover. While the support purchases in the first three days of this week have been estimated at between \$700 million and \$800 million, dealers said the amount of support has not been large enough to suggest that the central bank is trying to peg the dollar-yen exchange rate at any particular level.

Later in Europe, the dollar continued to decline against the yen, particularly after the U.S. trade figures were released showing a substantially unchanged deficit with Japan.

There were some local European developments that also influenced today's trading. For example, sterling took a hard knock, falling to \$1.9105 from \$1.9259. Aside from the general improvement of the dollar, dealers related sterling's decline to the announcement by the Trades Union Congress that it would oppose the government's 5 percent guideline for wage increases in the year beginning August.

In trading for Deutsche marks, the dollar rose 2.0550 from 2.0475 DM yesterday and 2.0410 DM Monday. A German banker said that while he expected the mark to move in tandem with the yen over the medium-term, the mark should remain "seasonally weak" in the short-run as the result of German tourist expenditure abroad during July and August.

The dollar also rose briskly against the Swiss franc after Swiss authorities acted to ease domestic liquidity earlier in the week and Swiss banks lowered their deposit rates today by a quarter point. The dollar finished at 1.7865 Swiss francs, up from 1.7780.

Following Monday's news that France's trade account has shifted into surplus for the first half year on both a seasonal and unadjusted basis, the dollar remained virtually stationary against the French franc at 4.4015.

However, the Belgian franc was once again under pressure within the joint European float or "snake," prompting the Belgian central bank to raise its discount and some other key lending rates a half point to 6 percent.

**U.S. Company Reports**

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Company	1978	1977
Allegheny Ludlum Ind.		
Revenue	351.00	235.00
Profits	11.21	7.50
Per Share	0.91	0.87

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	714.00	461.00
Profits	17.44	11.72
Per Share		

Company	1978	1977
American Broadcasting		
Revenue	472.90	382.00
Profits	41.80	33.80
Per Share	2.20	1.86

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	910.20	760.00
Profits	64.70	52.70
Per Share	3.53	2.91

Company	1978	1977
American Petrofina		
Revenue	285.00	271.00
Profits	6.46	6.84
Per Share	0.61	0.64

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	545.72	545.46
Profits	7.55	15.00
Per Share	0.71	1.40

Company	1978	1977
Bethlehem Steel		
Revenue	1,610	1,470
Profits	84.80	34.80
Per Share	1.95	0.80

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	3,000	2,760
Profits	85.90	9.60
Per Share	1.97	0.22

Company	1978	1977
Cities Service		
Revenue	1,140	1,100
Profits	40.40	56.40
Per Share	1.45	2.05

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	2,310	2,190
Profits	95.70	115.70
Per Share	3.45	4.21

Company	1978	1977
Dart Industries		
Revenue	478.80	412.80
Profits	39.60	33.90
Per Share	1.65	1.42

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	887.00	782.80
Profits	66.90	57.10
Per Share	2.76	2.34

Company	1978	1977
FMC		
Revenue	769.50	572.40
Profits	42.90	38.00
Per Share	1.30	1.14

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	1,410	1,080
Profits	74.70	67.80
Per Share	2.24	2.03

Company	1978	1977
Florida Power & Light		
Revenue	371.00	308.00
Profits	29.60	16.60
Per Share	0.57	0.24

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	1,570	1,290
Profits	199.20	123.00
Per Share	4.28	2.43

Company	1978	1977
Ford Motor		
Revenue	11,900	9,700
Profits	540.00	530.00
Per Share	4.55	4.49

Company	1978	1977
Revenue	21,900	18,900
Profits	1,006	1,013
Per Share	8.48	8.59

Company	1978	1977
General Foods		
Revenue	1,350	1,260
Profits	56.80	50.70
Per Share	1.14	1.02

Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	10,410	9,010
Profits.....	2,500	0.60
(Figures in German Marks)		

## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 26

[illegible]

**MANUFACTURERS HANOVER**  
**CORPORATION & Subsidiaries**

**Consolidated Statement of Condition, June 30, 1978**

<b>WILLIAM O. BEERS</b> Chairman of the Board Kraft, Inc.	<b>ASSETS</b> Cash and Due from Banks .....	\$ 8,428,005.00
	Interest Bearing Deposits with Banks .....	3,252,038.00
	Federal Funds Sold and Securities Purchased under Agreements to Resell .....	208,000.00
<b>WILLIAM S. BEINECKE</b> Chairman of the Board The Sperry and Hutchinson Company	U. S. Government and Federal Agency Obligations Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions .....	745,740.00
	Other Securities .....	1,229,649.00
<b>WILLIAM S. CASHEL, JR.</b> Vice Chairman of the Board American Telephone & Telegraph Company	Trading Account Securities .....	248,126.00
	Total Securities .....	120,303.00
<b>GABRIEL HAUGE</b> Chairman of the Board	Loans .....	2,343,818.00
	Lease Financing Receivables .....	19,916,698.00
	Total Loans .....	1,055,700.00
<b>HENRY H. HENLEY, JR.</b> President Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.	Less: Reserve For Possible Loan Losses .....	20,972,398.00
	Net Loans .....	(177,651.00)
<b>BARRON HILTON</b> President Hilton Hotels Corporation	Premises and Equipment .....	20,794,745.00
	Customers' Liability on Acceptances .....	188,418.00
	Accrued Interest Receivable .....	1,081,181.00
<b>JEROME H. HOLLAND</b> Director of various corporations	Other Real Estate .....	308,474.00
	Other Assets .....	97,768.00
	Total .....	275,889.00
<b>WILLIAM F. LAPORTE</b> Chairman of the Board American Home Products Corporation	<b>LIABILITIES</b> Demand Deposits .....	\$36,976,314.00
<b>J. PAUL LYET</b> Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Sperry Rand Corporation	Savings Deposits .....	\$12,108,428.00
	Other Time Deposits .....	1,457,980.00
	Deposits in Overseas Offices .....	5,637,980.00
	Total Deposits .....	11,200,958.00
<b>THOMAS M. MACIOCE</b> President and Chief Executive Officer Allied Stores Corporation	Federal Funds Purchased and Securities Sold under Agreements to Repurchase .....	30,403,304.00
<b>JOHN F. McGILLICUDDY</b> President	Short-Term Notes Payable .....	1,319,939.00
	Other Borrowed Funds .....	888,425.00
<b>RENE G. McPHERSON</b> Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer Dana Corporation	Acceptances .....	340,231.00
	Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses .....	1,118,848.00
	Dividend Payable .....	557,048.00
	Other Liabilities .....	16,913.00
	Long-Term Debt .....	347,155.00
<b>GEORGE B. MUNROE</b> Chairman of the Board Philips Dodge Corporation	<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b> Preferred Stock (without par value) Authorized—10,000,000 shares .....	684,632.00
	Outstanding—13,947 shares .....	
<b>CHARLES J. PILLIOD, JR.</b> Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company	Common Stock (par value \$7.50) Authorized—40,000,000 shares .....	897.00
	Outstanding—32,523,532 shares .....	
<b>JOHN B. RICKER, JR.</b> Chairman and President The Continental Corporation	Surplus .....	243,927.00
	Undivided Profits .....	421,521.00
<b>W. BRUCE THOMAS</b> Executive Vice President	Total Shareholders' Equity .....	673,676.00
	Total .....	1,339,821.00
		\$36,976,314.00

ne, New York, N. Y.

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Distinguished Public Service Professor  
of Economics, University of Pittsburgh

**GEORGE G. ZIFF**  
Vice Chairman  
J. Ray McDermott & Co., Inc.  
President  
The Babcock & Wilcox Company


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New Issue

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 1978



# Izumiya Co., Ltd.

## Osaka, Japan

### DM 50,000,000

### 3½% Convertible Bonds of 1978/1986

**Bayerische Vereinsbank**

**Banque Nationale de Paris**

**Mitsui Finance Europe Limited**

**Daiwa Europe N.V.**

**First Boston (Europe) Limited**

**S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banco di Roma

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft

Bankers Trust International Limited

Banque Générale de Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

Banque Worms

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited

Cazenove & Co.

Citigroup International Group

Credit Industriel et Commercial

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Daiwa Securities (H.K.) Limited

DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

European Banking Company Limited

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G. Vienna

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Georg Hauck & Sohn

Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft

Jardine Fleming & Company Limited

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia

Lloyds Bank International Limited

Merck, Finck & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

New Japan Securities Europe Limited

The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd.

Den norske Creditbank

Oriental Bank Limited

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.

N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited

Saxo Securities Co., Ltd.

Simontbank Aktiengesellschaft

Société Générale

Somitomo Finance International

Taiyo Kobe Finance Hong Kong Limited

Trinkaus & Burkhart

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Verins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

M.M. Warburg-Brockmann, Wirtz & Co.

Wood Gundy Limited

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Banca del Gottardo

Bank of America International Limited

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Rothschild

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Chase Manhattan Limited

Compagnie Moesgasse de Banque

Credit Lyonnais

Creditanstalt - Bankverein

DBS-Daiwa Securities International Limited

Dominiun Securities Limited

First Bavarian Capital Corporation

Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd. Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Groupement des Banquiers Privés Genevois S.A.

Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -

Interim-Bank

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.

Nomura Europe N.V.

Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft

Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd.

PKBanken

Salomon Brothers International Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagn & Co. Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

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Svenska Handelsbanken

D.W. Taylor & Company Limited

Vickers de Costa International Limited

Wirtschafts- und Privatbank

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Bank Julius Baer International Limited

The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.

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Credit Commercial de France

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Daiwa Europe (Deutschland) GmbH

Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -

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Strass, Turbault & Co.

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Tokai Kyowa Morgan Grenfell Limited

Wako Securities Company Limited

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Argentina (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Iran (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
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Austria (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Italy (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Japan (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bombay (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Korea (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Switzerland (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Bombay (sea).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Libya (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Thailand (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Brazil (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Luxembourg (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Turkey (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Brazil (sea).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Malaysia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.A.R. (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Canada (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Mexico (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	U.S.A. (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Chile (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Netherlands (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Vietnam (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Norway (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Yugoslavia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Poland (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Zaire (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00
Denmark (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Philippines (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00				
Dubai (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Romania (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00				
Egypt (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Saudi Arabia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00				
Ethiopia (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Singapore (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00				
Finland (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Sri Lanka (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00				
France (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00	Sweden (air).....	228.00	114.00	63.00				
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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 26

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev.	12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div.	in 5 Yrs.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev.
27	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	27	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
28	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	28	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
29	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	29	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
30	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	30	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
31	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	31	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
32	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	32	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
33	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	33	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
34	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	34	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
35	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	35	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
36	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	36	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
37	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	37	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
38	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	38	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
39	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	39	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
40	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	40	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
41	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	41	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
42	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	42	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
43	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	43	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
44	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	44	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
45	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	45	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
46	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	46	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
47	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	47	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
48	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	48	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
49	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	49	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
50	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	50	194 WHIC	1.30	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

## NEW YORK, July 26, 1978—

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## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 26

12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Close Prev	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Close Prev
12M AAR	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M DOW	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M AIG	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M E	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M ALC	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M F	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M AXP	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M G	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAC	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M H	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M I	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M J	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M K	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M L	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M M	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M N	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M O	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M P	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M Q	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M R	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M S	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M T	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M U	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M V	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M W	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M X	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M Y	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M Z	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10

12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Close Prev	12 Month Stock	High Low Div. in \$ Yld. P/E 100s.	Close Prev
12M AAR	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M DOW	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M AIG	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M E	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M ALC	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M F	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M AXP	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M G	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAC	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M H	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M I	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M J	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M K	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M L	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M M	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M N	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M O	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M P	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M Q	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M R	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M S	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M T	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M U	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M V	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M W	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M X	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M Y	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10
12M BAX	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10	12M Z	22.10 21.10 1.40 4.0 14.0	22.10

Standard Oil of Ohio	Revenue	Profit	Per Share
1978	550.48	508.14	1.97
1977	550.48	508.14	1.97
1976	550.48	508.14	1.97
1975	550.48	508.14	1.97
1974	550.48	508.14	1.97
1973	550.48	508.14	1.97
1972	550.48	508.14	1.97
1971	550.48	508.14	1.97
1970	550.48	508.14	1.97
1969	550.48	508.14	1.97
1968	550.48	508.14	1.97
1967	550.48	508.14	1.97
1966	550.48	508.14	1.97
1965	550.48	508.14	1.97
1964	550.48	508.14	1.97
1963	550.48	508.14	1.97
1962	550.48	508.14	1.97
1961	550.48	508.14	1.97
1960	550.48	508.14	1.97
1959	550.48	508.14	1.97
1958	550.48	508.14	1.97
1957	550.48	508.14	1.97
1956	550.48	508.14	1.97
1955	550.48	508.14	1.97
1954	550.48	508.14	1.97
1953	550.48	508.14	1.97
1952	550.48	508.14	1.97
1951	550.48	508.14	1.97
1950	550.48	508.14	1.97

## Hungary Seeking Loan

TOKYO, July 26 (Reuters) — Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan is arranging a combined dollar-denominated loan equivalent to \$200 million for the National Bank of Hungary.

Banking sources said today that the loan will comprise a 20 billion yen, 15-year tranche and a \$100 million, 10-year tranche. No further details were immediately available, but the contract is likely to be signed in mid-September, they said.

The sources also said a 12-year dollar-denominated loan for Italy's Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI) now being arranged by Sumitomo Bank is also expected to total \$200 million.

In Paris, a banking group led by Ste. Generale is lending Mexico's Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos \$215 million over 10 years to help finance the extension of the Mexico City Metro. The credit carries a one point spread over London interbank offered rates (Libor) for the first four years and 1 1/4 points for the last six.

Sothe, the Luxembourg finance subsidiary of the Italian state telephone company STET, is replacing a \$35 million Euroloan carrying a 1 1/4 point margin over Libor with one bearing a spread of 3/4 point. Sothe will repay the earlier loan with the proceeds of the new loan, which is also for \$35 million over five years.

In Rome, a STET official said it is taking advantage of favorable penalty clauses which provide for a penalty of only 0.125 percent in case of early repayment, effectively cutting the interest cost and lengthening the duration of the borrowing by nearly two years.

The decision to negotiate more favorable terms follows successful syndication of a \$40 million, eight-year loan with a spread of 1 percent for STET's telephone operating subsidiary SIP, he said. The amount of this loan was raised from \$30 million originally planned as a result of strong demand.

## NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS

## INTERCONNECTION TUNISIA - ALGERIA

Within the frame of the interconnection project Tunisia-Algeria, the Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG) is in the process of launching two distinct calls for International Tenders—one for the stations and the other for the lines, in view of placing an order for the studies, transportation, supplying, construction and putting into operation of the following works:

- 39 km of 225 KV lines - Metlaoui - Jebel El Onk (Metlaoui-Frontier Section).
- 25 km of 225 KV lines - Tadjerouine-El Aquinet (Tadjerouine-Frontier Section).
- Equipment of a 225 KV bay parting from El Aquinet - "Ring Bus" type - to the 225 KV station of Tadjerouine.
- Equipment of a 150 KV bay parting from Jebel El Onk to the 150/30 KV station of Metlaoui.

The putting into operation of these works will be carried out as follows:

- Metlaoui - Jebel El Onk line: February 1, 1980.
- Tadjerouine - El Aquinet line: June 1, 1980.

Construction enterprises desiring to submit their offers may withdraw the tender files at the head office of:

STEG (Equipment Division),  
38, Rue Kemal Attaturk - Tunis (Tunisia)

or request to have them mailed against payment of 100 (one hundred) Tunisian Dinars or the equivalent in foreign currency beginning July 26, 1978.

The deadline for submitting tender files is set for August 10, 1978.

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### SERVICES

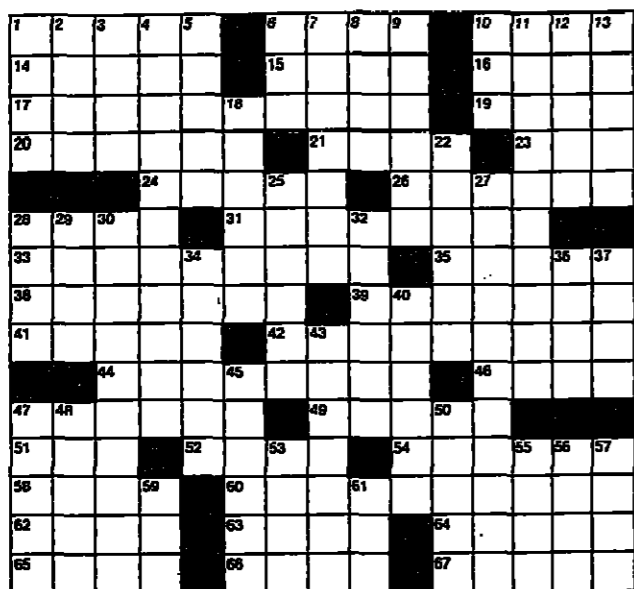
MURDER QUALIFIED: For private patients, home or office, day or night, Tel. 239 62 66. Central information: International Press, 66 Rue La Fayette, Paris 10.

### WORLD PASSPORT

World Government for World Peace and Human Rights. Write for information: WSA, BCM-Passport, London WC1V 6GX, UK.

# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- Perry's kin
  - Explosive sound
  - Throb
  - Carried on a breeze
  - Pavlova, memorable ballerina
  - Make designs in leather
  - Like a sheet of stamps
  - Contents of a dump
  - Maroon
  - Where "they have to take you in": Frost
  - Alcott girl
  - Therefore
  - Extra rendition
  - Mount whence Moses viewed the Promised Land
  - Forty-niner
  - Battology
  - Large family group
  - Two-wheeled carriages in the Philippines
  - Musical interval
  - T. S. or George
- DOWN**
- Pet project of De Witt Clinton
  - Boring
  - Egyptian goddess
  - Expend or expenditure
  - Rising time for many
  - Nothing
  - Forty weekdays
  - Break out
  - Use shears
  - Thwart by advance action
  - Lab leader
  - Word on a U.S. coin
  - As — the hills
  - Markers
  - Moon buggies
  - Shave wood
  - Elizabeth, in Maine
  - Davidson of tennis
  - Spouse, in Sedan
  - Energy source in the news
  - Fur wrap
  - Sheepish sound
  - Busy, busy, busy
  - cat (street game)
  - Lunatics
  - One — time
  - Disturbances
  - Four-bagger
  - Funeral oration
  - Divya Tehaldi
  - Matrilineal
  - Crucial times
  - Applause response
  - Complaisant
  - Unnamed others: Abbr.
  - Poon-pooing
  - Promptly
  - Of the stars
  - "B'rith
  - Congers
  - Municipal officials
  - Dais
  - Beautiful girl
  - Start
  - Rocky Mountain range
  - Prohibit, in law
  - Not any
  - Alan of films and TV
  - Prepare for a project
  - Being
  - Dance step
  - Bad —
  - German spa

# WEATHER

ALGARVE	19 46	Fair	MADRID	24 42	Fair
AMSTERDAM	22 77	Overcast	MILAN	27 81	Fair
ANKARA	22 77	Fair	MONTREAL	21 70	Cloudy
ATHENS	29 84	Fair	MOSCOW	14 87	Overcast
BEIRUT	27 81	Clear	MUNICH	26 78	Fair
BELGRADE	28 82	Fair	NEW YORK	26 80	Cloudy
BERLIN	23 72	Overcast	NICE	25 77	Overcast
BUDAPEST	27 77	Fair	OSLO	19 46	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25 77	Overcast	PARIS	17 45	Rain
COPENHAGEN	23 48	Fair	PRAGUE	27 81	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	28 82	Fair	ROME	27 81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18 44	Cloudy	SOBIA	24 75	Fair
EDINBURGH	13 55	Rain	STOCKHOLM	20 48	Cloudy
FLORENCE	28 86	Fair	TEL AVIV	27 81	Fair
FRANKFURT	29 84	Cloudy	TOKYO	30 86	Fair
GENEVA	24 75	Overcast	TUNIS	27 81	Fair
HELSINKI	21 70	Cloudy	VIENNA	27 81	Fair
ISTANBUL	26 79	Fair	WASHINGTON	24 75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28 82	Fair	ZURICH	26 79	Cloudy
LISBON	25 77	Fair			
LONDON	28 48	Cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	19 46	Clear			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

# PEANUTS



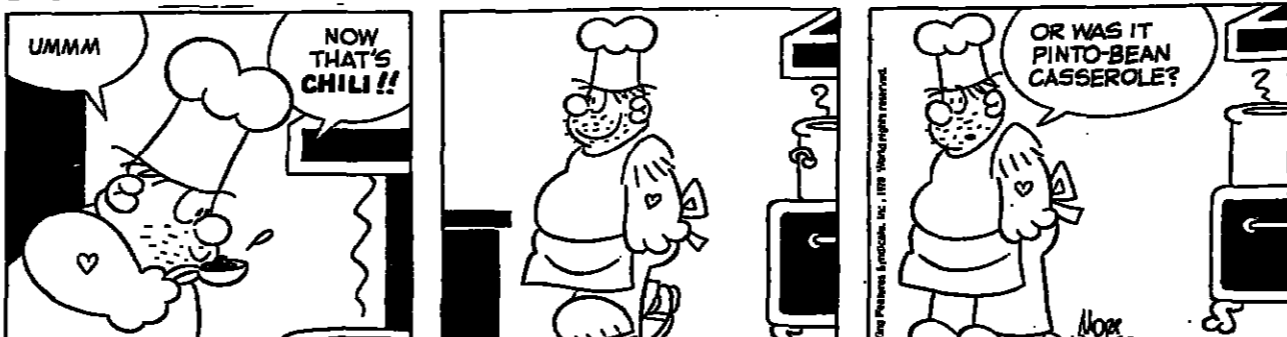
# B. C.



# BLONDIE



# BEETLE



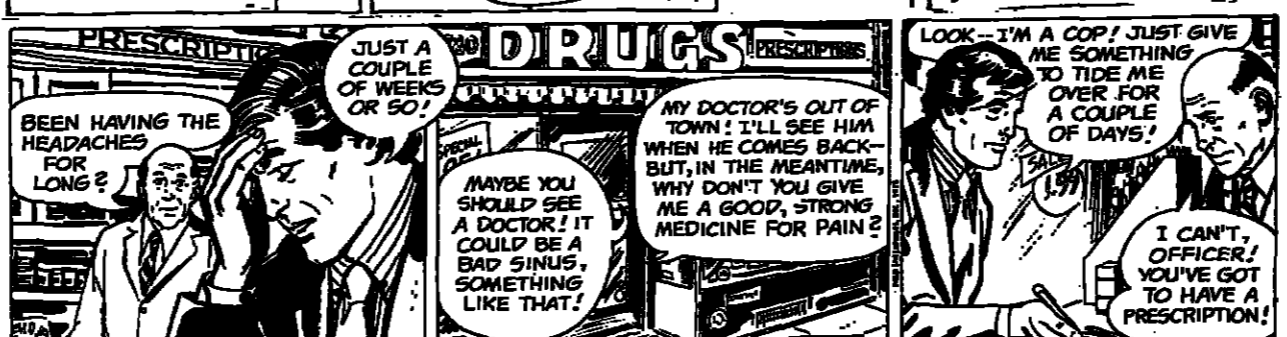
# BAILEY



# ANDY CAPP



# REX MORGAN



# RIP KIRBY



# JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**BELZA**

**TIVER**

**LAISEY**

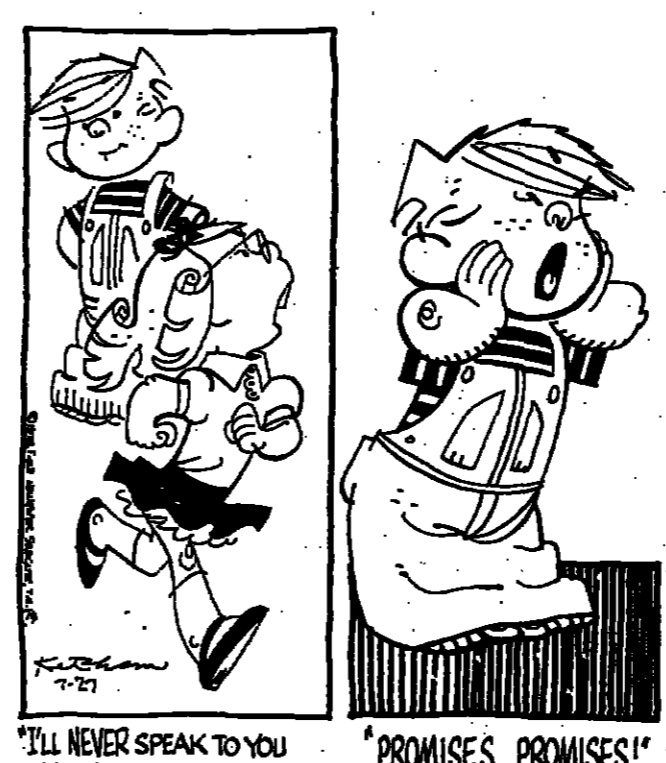
**SUFULE**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A O O O O ON THE O O O O (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ENJOY LAUGH SADIST OBLONG Answer: This sign could be "English" — "SHINGLE"

# DENNIS THE MENACE



# BOOKS

## GAUDETE

By Ted Hughes. 200 pages. Harper & Row. 200 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

"GAUDETE," Ted Hughes' long poem and first major effort since "Crow," which was published in 1971, is a weird and strangely compelling book. Its sheer power and attention-grabbing qualities are undeniable, and it displays Hughes' characteristic strengths: bold, violent images, an obsession with pain, blood and cruelty, and a continuing wrestling with the dark side of man-in-nature.

The lines are irregular, varying from very short ones in the lyrics of the epilogue to long unrhymed ones in the rest of the poem. Occasional prose passages — prose in form, virtually all the lines are marked by heavy stresses, spondaic in nature and having the feel of Anglo-Saxon verse.

Hagen's face is graven, lichenous. Outcrop of the masonry of his terrace. Paragon of gravel in the folded gnarl of his jaw. A perfumery campaign leatheriness. A frontal Viking weatherproof. Drained of the vanities, wrecked in mess-alcohol and smoked dark.

In spite of the weight and stress of the lines, the poem itself is quick, lithe and spirited. "Gaudete" cannot be praised enough for its storytelling power. It is one of the few long poems in the past 100 years — that a reader is likely to go through at a sitting. As a craftsman, Hughes lets nothing intrude in the telling.

There is no action, no meditative passages, no commentary as there are, say, in the works of Robert Penn Warren. And the story comes to a climax in a classic chase with an outcome that remains uncertain until the very end.

The title suggests something festive, something to rejoice in, and some of the short poems in the epilogue do strike a note of affirmation. But the prevailing mood is somber and dark. In fact, the story almost seems like a folktale that got out of hand, the work of a hallucination. Only the iron control of the lines dispels such a notion.

In a frightening prologue, the Rev. Nicholas Lumb (Lamb?), an Anglican clergyman, is captured by hostile spirits who create an exact likeness of him from a huge log. The spirits keep him for their own purposes and loose the new minister on the parish. However, the recreated clergyman interprets his mission in an entirely new way:

Mr. Lumb has a new religion. He is starting Christianity all over again, right from the start. He has persuaded all the women in the parish. Only the women can belong to it. They are all in it and he makes love to them all, all the time. Because a savior is to be born in this village, and Mr. Lumb is to be the earthly father. So all the women in the village must give him a child. Because no one knows which one the savior will be.

The result of Lumb's preaching is a series of adult couplings in which the women appear to be in a trance and in group meetings at which worse acts are performed so that they cannot be ignored by the men. The matter is finally brought to a head by one Garten, who provides photographs of the nature of

Lumb's ministry, and a lynch-mob is formed to settle with the clergyman. Obviously "Gaudete" is a poem with a mythic structure intended to express something transhuman. Perhaps those closer to the fields of anthropology and Christian mysticism will recognize elements the rest of us are blind to.

Pagan rituals are described in detail; the word "gaudeo" is found in the mass, and so much is made of the tree as a surrogate for the living clergyman that the reader begins to look for a link between nature worship and the resurrectionary pattern of Christianity.

The problem of the contemporary poet remains, however, in that he is bereft of those widely held myths to which an audience can bring an understanding response. "Gaudete" is ruled by a personal logic. The truths to be found there, the symbols the author manipulates, are obscured by the events.

For all its storytelling quality and powerful imagery, "Gaudete" does not manage an emotional hold on the reader. No character in the poem has ordinary lineaments. The situations are dramatic, but they are so steeped in blood and animal behavior that reading the poem is like reading about primitive acts brought up to date. "Gaudete," in spite of the hurly-burly that engulfs it, is cold and remote. And the reader begins to wonder whether he is being manipulated. Gory, violent deeds, like sex, are in their nature attention catching. A lynch is intrinsically more riveting than a calmly conversational over teacups.

But in "Gaudete" the violence seems to exist for its own lurid purposes rather than as a metaphor for some powerful truth.

The work calls to mind the work of Robinson Jeffers, whose people are also larger than life and in a fundamental sense, distant from it.

Thomas Lask is on the staff of The New York Times.

# U.S. Book Club Is Celebrating Its 100th Year

CHAUTAUQUA, N.Y., July 26 (NYT) — A century ago, in August, 1878, what is now the oldest continuing book club was started in the United States with a high-flown aim: "Education, once the peculiar privilege of the few, must in our best earthly estate become the valued possession of the many."

Thus began the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, the reading arm of the Chautauqua Institution, the pre-radio, pre-television, pre-paperback adult-education organization, which is still doing good work at the same old stand in the lakeside summer resort city in southwestern New York State, but which is now only one among more than 150 adult book clubs with a turnover of \$374.4 million last year.

The centennial celebrations this month and next prove that it is still literary, scientific and somewhat hortatory in tone. Margaret Mead, the anthropologist, will give the Recognition Day address on Aug. 2, plus a lecture review of her latest book, "Letters From the Field" — a circle selection.

John Ciardi, the poet and essayist, conducted a circle course at the Chautauqua Institution from July 10 to 21 on his translated version of "The Divine Comedy" — also a club selection.

And other authors will be on hand to further the Chautauqua idea that learning is good for everybody.

In fact, what makes the Circle different from other book clubs started later in this century is that it is a four-year course of required reading designed "to promote habits of reading and study in nature, science, and in secular and sacred literature," and "to encourage individual study, to open the college world to persons unable to attend higher institutions of learning."

# BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There is a curious feature about the diagrammed deal. South landed in four spades after East opened with four hearts and North responded with a double. When West led a heart and the dummy appeared, South probably regretted his four-spade bid. He was in danger of defeat, and four hearts doubled would clearly have failed.

East won the first heart trick and shifted to the singleton diamond, which was won with the queen in the dummy. The spade king and queen were cashed, and South thought it over. If he drew a third round of trumps and the suit did not break, the result could be total disaster. The defenders might be able to remove his last trump and run hearts before he could score any club tricks.

Instead, he led the trump king, and East won and played a third round of trumps. South won with the ace and had 10 tricks, with a diamond loser at the finish after running clubs.

It might seem that East should have continued hearts at the second trick, forcing dummy to ruff. Weakening declarer's trumps is often the right plan for the defense when declarer has a 4-3 fit, but here, as it happens, it would have produced an overtrick possibility.

NORTH				EAST (D)			
♠ KQ10	♥ 7	♦ A983	♣ KQ1094	♠ J43	♥ 862	♦ A765	♣ A2
♠ 763	♥ A765	♦ K10852	♣ 9	♠ 9	♥ A765	♦ J74	♣ J876
♠ 53	♥ 4	♦ 53	♣ 4	♠ 4	♥ 4	♦ 4	♣ 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid: East South West North 4♥ Pass 4♠ Pass 4♥ Pass 4♠ Pass

# Rose Hits Safely to NL Record

By Thomas Boswell

NEW YORK, July 26 (WP) — Pete Rose showed the world the right way to break a great record last night as he ran his hitting streak to 38 straight games on an evening made bright by his hustle, humor and humility.

Rose, of the Cincinnati Reds, shattered Tommy Holmes' 33-year-old modern National League hitting streak record — lashing two singles and a double as the Reds lost to the New York Mets, 9-2, at Shea Stadium.

Rose chalked up the second-longest streak in 56 years with his gap-toothed grin flashing, his whole being radiant with enthusiasm at the prospect of the challenge before him.

Rose addressed himself to the work at hand quickly, smashing a line single to left in the third inning off Craig Swan.

The 61-year-old Holmes, true to his word, was the first man to reach Rose, trotting from the stands to first base to shake the third baseman's hand and pose for pictures.

The crowd of 38,158 burst into a six-minute standing ovation.

"Well, he did it," said the Holmes, the Mets' community relations director who looks in playing shape. For a moment, Holmes seemed crestfallen as though his most memorable life's accomplishment had been snuffed out.

"I had it for a third of a century. Let him have it," said Holmes, upper lip stiff. "It's in the hands of a better... it's in the hands of a Hall of Famer."

"I've had chills up and down my spine ever since it happened. I haven't felt this good since the last time I had a hit in the big leagues. Pete's put me back in the majors for a couple of days. It has been great."

Rose, who went on to bounce a double over the left-field fence in the fifth and dump a single to center in the seventh, spent most of his day — totally relaxed — making sure he was thoughtful of the feelings of others.

## Polite Press Conference

The 37-year-old, whom manager Sparky Anderson says "still believes he's 20," arrived at the stadium four hours early so his television interviews would not disrupt his teammates when they got to the park.

"No streak's worth getting your teammates mad at you," he said. "You guys think I'm joshin', but the team comes first with me."

To keep from disturbing his mates while they dressed, Rose held his conference in the dugout, chatting for 20 minutes (fondling his bat while the while). Always Rose's voice was loud enough to carry to the last row. When a jet passed overhead, he paused. Before photographers could work up the gall to ask him to do his talking while standing so they could snap him, Rose anticipated the request and stood up.

"Okay guys. Gotta hit. See ya after the game," said Rose, who thereupon smacked a line drive on nearly every pitch.

The Elias Sports Bureau now quotes Rose as a 6-1 shot to break Willie Keeler's 44-game streak (second longest of all time) and 116-1 to beat Joe DiMaggio's 56-game streak, 91-1 to tie it. "Only 91 to 1?" said Anderson. "Geez, that's almost possible."

"It's not really that high," said Rose grinning. "Cause I'm hittin' that ball gooooooood."

"I offered the ball to Tommy [Holmes]," Rose said, "but he said, 'Pete, it's yours.' Well, I hit the damn thing, so now I'm gonna keep it."

Asked if he was relieved of pressure now, Rose was genuinely incredulous. "Pressure? What pressure? The playoffs are pressure. This is fun."

"I'm just starting now. I've got a chance to set some milestones. I've got half a building built. Now I've got to build the rest of it."

"I guess my chances [of catching DiMaggio] are about as good as Alydar of beating Affirmed," he ventured.

"If I can get up to 45-46 games, everybody will be with me. When people are urging me on, I can do things that seem impossible to me. People really make me go."

"Course, I seem to be getting popular in my old age. Nobody's throwing bottles at me. I don't know if I like that. I kinda thought it helped me to have people on my case."

"Heck, they had a Pete Rose Day in San Diego after I got my 3,000th hit. I'm the only player ever to throw out a first ball while he was still active."

"Hell, I was the leadoff man in the game. I threw out the pitch, then I ran out and tried to hit it."

Rose had one last wish on the night that Anderson said was "the biggest thrill I've felt in baseball, including our two World Series."

Turning to photographers, Rose said, "Just try to get a picture of me smiling. Every paper I looked in today, there was Billy Martin crying."

## Cobb's Mark Is Next

NEW YORK, July 26 (UPI) — Rose set his sights on Ty Cobb. "I've got to get me another hit tomorrow so I can be in reach of Ty Cobb," he said. "I've tied or surpassed all of his other records and I'd like to get this one too."

Cobb hit safely in 40 straight games in 1911. George Sisler of the old St. Louis Browns hit safely in 41 straight games in 1922 and Bill Dahlen, a relatively unknown player for the Cubs before the turn of the century, had a 42-game hitting streak in 1894. Willie Keeler holds the all-time National League record of 44 straight games set in 1897, while Joe DiMaggio's 56-game streak in 1941 is the all-time major league mark.



Pete Rose sets modern National League record by hitting safely in 38th consecutive game. Rose singled in the third inning.

## The Soccer Scene

# World-Class Blood Could Revive U.K.

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, June 26 (IHT) — The British government should, any day now, cut the final strand of red tape from the transfers of three Argentine players to English clubs. Despite the reaction of the PFA, the English soccer players' union which screams like an indignant virgin, the game in this country is finally to be dragged toward the 20th century.

Revolution indeed. Only 12 years ago, Sir Alf Ramsey, in his hour of World Cup glory, was echoed throughout the land, as he labeled Argentine soccer players "animals." Now the next generation of Argentines is being imported to raise the level of the English game.

And why not? Alfredo di Stefano, arguably the finest complete soccer tactician of all time and the inspiration of such players as Johan Cruyff, left Argentina's bankrupt clubs for Spain decades ago and the memories of his achievements at Real Madrid have yet to be equalled. Real Kempes, the chief goalscorer and star of the recent World Cup, is already exiled with Valencia of Spain, but Osvaldo Ardiles, who is due to move to Tottenham Hotspur of London, was never less than a totally effective force in the Argentine midfield.

Stans on Parade

Tottenham, of course, has already jumped the gun by parading Ardiles, and the strong Ricardo Villa who formed the second half of a £750,000 Anglo-Argentine deal at its ground, while Sheffield United announced it was paying £160,000 to River Plate of Buenos Aires for the 23-year-old Alejandro Sabella.

All they now need are work permits in time for the English league season which begins on Aug. 19, and for which preparations including games against foreign clubs have already begun. The British government is dragging its heels over that formality, treading softly on the opinions of the major soccer authorities, who welcome the infusion of world class talent, and the players' union, which wants the layers' world, which wants the layers' world, which wants the layers' world.

Ignoring the fact that Kevin Keegan is earning a fortune with Hamburg, that dozens of Englishmen are trebling their salaries by joining the North American Soccer League during the British summer, and that Don Revie forsook his job as England manager for the United Arab Emirates, Cliff Lloyd, secretary of the players' union, says: "I don't welcome the signings. They could be the start of a flow into our game which could only be detrimental to soccer as we know it. Young players could be crowded out."

There is a parallel here to what happened in the most English game of cricket, where it is true that young Englishmen suffered as more and more overseas stars were imported from the West Indies, Pakistan, India, South Africa and Rhodesia. However, cricket then, like soccer now, was in decline in England and interest was rekindled by the attractions of world renowned individuals. . . . interest which ultimately provides a game for today's youth to capitalize on.

The parallel is not quite complete.

That, perhaps, is what truly lies behind Cliff Lloyd's fears. He is protecting his own players — inevitably protecting the lowest level of those players — against what he sees as exiles seeking to take the bread from their mouths. Meanwhile, English league clubs continue to search under rocks on their own shores for players who do not exist, which is why Derek Hales, a mediocre striker, has in the past two years moved from Charlton Athletic in Division 2 to Derby County and then to West Ham (picking up a percentage of more than £500,000 in transfer fees) and now contemplates a cut price return to Charlton and the second division.

Teamed With Flanagan

Hypocrisy? It is also ironic. Hales only really functioned well alongside a certain Mick Flanagan who, with 29 goals for the New England team, is leading scorer in the States — just one of those players who, with PFA approval, earn a full wage in England and a fuller one in the United States during the summer break. Flanagan and Hales will doubtless be back together at Charlton this fall, two rich young men with reasonable but limited second division skills. They will, however, be dwarfed in the headlines by the attention paid to the new arrivals wearing world-class gifts. We hope.

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Tommy Holmes, who set former record, congratulates Pete Rose.

## 2d Straight for N.Y. Ace

# Guidry Shuts Out Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 26 (AP) — Ron Guidry tossed his second straight shutout as the New York Yankees celebrated Bob Lemon's managerial debut with a 4-0 victory over Kansas City last night that snapped the Royals' 10-game winning streak.

Guidry struck out eight and walked none while scattering six hits to become the major league's first 15-game winner. It was the fourth shutout of the season for the slender left-hander, who has lost just once.

Kansas City's Paul Splittorf (11-9) had a four-hitter through seven innings, but the Yankees erupted for three runs on four hits in the next inning.

The Yankees took a 1-0 lead in the third when Mickey Rivers reached first on shortstop Fred Patek's two-out throwing error. Steve Garvey then scored on a single by Joe Mauer.

Now tied with California's Nolan Ryan for the American League lead in strikeouts with 153 and boasting a phenomenal .938 winning percentage, Guidry lowered his major league-leading earned run average to 1.99 with the shutout, even though the Royals had base runners in five innings.

## Twins 5, Red Sox 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Ford drove in three runs with a triple and a single and rookie Roger Erickson won his 10th game with relief help from Mike Marshall as Minnesota beat Boston, 5-2. Ford tripled off loser Bill Lee (10-5) to score Rod Carew and put Minnesota ahead, 2-1, in the fifth inning. Designated hitter Jose Morales drove in Ford with a sacrifice fly to give Minnesota a two-run cushion.

## Orioles 7, Rangers 6

At Arlington, Texas, third baseman Doug DeCinces hit two homers, one a grand slam, and Baltimore nipped Texas, 7-6. DeCinces hit homers in the fourth and fifth innings off loser Doyle Alexander (6-7) as Baltimore captured its 10th victory in 13 outings since the All-Star break.

## White Sox 4, Brewers 2

At Chicago, Bob Molinaro broke an 0-for-12 slump with a home run and Francisco Barrios gained his first victory in eight starts to lead Chicago to a 4-2 triumph over Milwaukee. Molinaro, who had only one hit in 19 previous at-bats, slugged his fourth homer off loser Ed Rodriguez in the fifth inning while Barrios increased his record to 6-9 with sixth-inning help from Mike Proby.

## Indians 5, Angels 1

At Cleveland, solo homers by Bernie Carbo and Johnny Grubb and a two-run single by Andre Thornton carried Cleveland to a 5-1 victory over California.

## Mariners 4, Blue Jays 2

At Toronto, Leon Roberts hit a two-run homer to break a ninth-inning tie and give Seattle a 4-2 victory over Toronto behind the six-hit pitching of Glenn Abbott.

## Tigers 11, A's 2

At Detroit, Milt Wilcox fired a five-hitter and Tim Lincecum had four hits and drove in two runs last night as Detroit overwhelmed Oakland, 11-2. Seven Detroit players drove in runs with Ron LeFlore and rookie Alan Trammell joining Corcoran with two RBIs each. Single runs were knocked in by Lou Whitaker, Rusty Staub, Jason Thompson and Steve Kemp.

## Giants 3, Cardinals 2

At San Francisco, Mike Ivey delivered his third pinch-hit home run of the season, a two-run ninth-inning blast that rallied San Francisco to a 3-2 victory over St. Louis. San Francisco's Jack Clark doubled in the fourth inning to extend his game hitting streak to 26. Vida Blue, who failed to hold a 1-0 lead in the ninth when St. Louis scored two runs, wound up with his 14th victory, tops in the National League. With one out, Ivey hit his seventh homer on the first pitch to him by Bob Forsch, 9-10, following a single by Larry Herndon. Ivey's other pinch-hit homers this season were grand slams.

## Astros 3, Expos 2

At Houston, Art Howe's bases-loaded single with two out in the 13th inning scored Rafael Landestoy with the winning run to give Houston a 3-2 victory over Montreal. Ken Forsch, 6-4, worked the final five innings to pick up the victory, his fourth over Montreal in the last 12 days.

## Dodgers 3, Cubs 1

At Los Angeles, Davey Lopes equalled a career high with his 11th home run to pace Los Angeles to a 3-1 victory over Chicago. Lopes, who hit 11 home runs last year, homered leading off the first inning. Rick Rhoden, lifted in the sixth inning after leading the bases, picked up the victory to improve his record to 7-6. Rick Reuschel, 9-8, took the loss.

## Pirates 2, Braves 1

At San Diego, Dave Winfield tied the score with his 17th home run in the seventh inning, then drove in Gene Richards with the winning run with a one-out single in the bottom of the ninth to give San Diego a 2-1 victory over Pittsburgh. Richards opened the ninth with a single and was sacrificed to second by Ozzie Smith. Kent Tekulve replaced losing pitcher Jim Rooker, 5-7, and walked pinch-hitter Oscar Gamble intentionally. Winfield then lined the second pitch to left center for his game-winning hit.

## Braves 4, Phillies 0

At Philadelphia, Biff Pocoreba hit his second home run in as many days, a three-run shot in the second inning, to back the four-hit pitching of Tommy Boggs and gave Atlanta a 4-0 victory over Philadelphia. Boggs, who carried a 2-1 career record into the game, pitched his first major-league complete game and first shutout.

## Standings

### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	42	34	.556	—
Los Angeles	39	37	.513	3 1/2
Seattle	35	41	.461	7 1/2
Minnesota	35	41	.461	7 1/2
San Francisco	31	47	.398	12 1/2
Chicago	28	50	.360	15 1/2
California	28	50	.360	15 1/2
Philadelphia	28	50	.360	15 1/2
Seattle	28	50	.360	15 1/2
San Diego	28	50	.360	15 1/2

### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	42	34	.556	—
San Francisco	39	37	.513	3 1/2
Atlanta	35	41	.461	7 1/2
Los Angeles	35	41	.461	7 1/2
San Diego	31	47	.398	12 1/2
Chicago	28	50	.360	15 1/2
Philadelphia	28	50	.360	15 1/2
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San Diego	28	50	.360	15 1/2
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# Man Without Enemies Takes Yankee Helm

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, July 26 (NYT) — In the always gossipy and often back-biting society of professional baseball, Bob Lemon holds a distinction almost as rare as his status as a member of the Hall of Fame: no one has a bad word to say about him.

His playing accomplishments were achieved as a pitcher, a role he came to relatively late in the life of an all-around athlete good enough to make the major leagues as an outfielder-infielder. But his popularity within the baseball world has always outstripped his public image.

Very few athletes reach the competitive success "Lem" attained with so little ego display, overt aggressiveness, or dugged seriousness; but that doesn't mean the brains, determination and toughness weren't there. A quietly cheerful man in most circumstances, Lemon always approached his job and his associates with emphasis on the practical, the simple, the real: fancy theories, deep psychology or melodramatic emotions are not his style.

## Even Temper

"Completely unflappable," is the way Al Rosen described him. Rosen was his teammate on the Cleveland team Lemon pitched for, and is now his immediate superior as Yankee general manager. Lemon doesn't deny Rosen's assessment. "I don't get too high. I don't get

too low," he says. "You let yourself get carried away, and then, when things blow up, you wind up with your head down."

He expressed himself even more succinctly the day he was inducted into the Hall of Fame in Cooperstown two years ago. "I never took a game home with me," he said. "I always left it in some bar."

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